

A. Miall
18 Bowditch St.

THE

Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

VOL. XXII.—NEW SERIES, No. 848.]

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, JAN. 29, 1862.

PRICE UNSTAMPED .. 3d.
STAMPED 6d.

SUNDAY EVENING LECTURES at
TONBRIDGE CHAPEL, EUSTON-ROAD, by the Rev.
J. R. KILSBY JONES.

February 2. The difference between Christ as a reformer
and other men.

February 9. The difference between Christ as a teacher and
other men.

Conclusion:—February 16. "What think ye of Christ?"

The Evening Services commence at Half-past Six.

ESSAYS and REVIEWS DEFENCE FUND.

The Opponents of Freedom of Religious Enquiry in the
Church of England, not satisfied with the prosecution of the
Rev. Dr. Rowland Williams, have instituted similar proceed-
ings in the Archdeaconry of Canterbury against the Rev.
Henry Bristow Wilson, on account of his Article in the
"Essays and Reviews."

The Funds already subscribed will, in all probability, be
insufficient to defray the large expense incurred in defending
Dr. Williams; the Committee therefore earnestly appeal to
the Public for further Subscriptions to aid the Authors of
"Essays and Reviews" in defending themselves against these
proceedings.

C. W. GOODWIN, 6, King's Bench-walk, Temple,
THEO. DU BOIS, Rolls Chambers, Chancery-lane,
Hon. Secretaries.

SUBSCRIPTIONS may be paid to the following Bankers:—
Messrs. Child and Co., Fleet-street, London; Messrs. Hep-
wood, Brothers, and Co., St. Ann-street, Manchester; or
Messrs. Heywood and Co., Liverpool, or to either of the
Secretaries.

**ORPHAN WORKING SCHOOL, HAVER-
STOCK-HILL.**

PATRON—The QUEEN.

The NEXT ELECTION will take place in APRIL. Peti-
tions cannot be received later than the 1st March. Forms to
fill up may be had on application. Orphan Children of both
sexes are eligible between Seven and Eleven years of age, and
from any part of the kingdom.

JOSEPH SOUL, Secretary.

Office—32, Ludgate-hill, E.C., London.

CONTRIBUTIONS are earnestly solicited.

PARALYSIS and EPILEPSY.—The Com-
mittee of the NATIONAL HOSPITAL for the PARA-
LYSED and EPILEPTIC, Queen-square, Bloomsbury,
announce, with deep regret, that owing to the large number of
patients attending this Hospital, and the expensive character
of the remedies employed, they have been at last compelled to
encroach on their limited reserve fund.

Epileptics are denied admission into general hospitals; if
not provided for elsewhere, their malady becomes incurable,
and too often terminates in hopeless insanity. Paralysis
spares neither age nor class, but to the industrious poor it is
utter ruin.

Further AID is most earnestly solicited.

The Viscount Raynham, M.P., Treasurer.

Bankers—Cutts and Co., Strand; the Union, City.

By order, E. H. CHANDLER, Hon. Sec.
GEORGE REID, Secretary.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

**COLONY OF 1,000 NONCONFORMISTS,
NEW ZEALAND.**

A limited number only is now required to complete the pro-
posed number of 1,000.

Registration fees are doubled until the 1st of March, when
the Books will be finally closed.

The whole body will sail simultaneously from London the
last week in May.

Arrangements are being made for a Farewell Demonstration
on the day of sailing.

The Third Report will be ready in a few days. The Pioneer's
Report is expected by the March mail.

N.B. The Offices of the Association are now removed from
Birmingham to 203, City-road, London, where particulars may
be had from Mr. Brame, Hon. Sec., or by enclosing stamps.

**WANTED, a YOUNG MAN, of good ad-
dress, for the HOSIERY and GLOVE DEPARTMENT
in a first-class trade.**

Apply, stating age, salary, and references, to J. E. Ewen,
Chester.

**TO DRAPERS.—WANTED, for a Family
Trade, a well-conducted YOUNG MAN of good address,
about the age of Twenty-five. A Window Dresser preferred.
Must be well recommended from his last employer.**

Apply to John Watts, Warwick House, Woolwich.

**TO MILLINERS.—For DISPOSAL, a
FIRST-CLASS BUSINESS, in the best situation of one
of the largest towns in the West of England, to which there is
an excellent connexion. Rent and incoming moderate.**

Apply to Messrs. Edward Williams and Co., Drapers'
Valuers, 18, Friday-street, London, E.C.

**TO MASTER TAILORS, WOOLLEN-
DRAPERS, &c.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN, age
Thirty-three, a SITUATION as FOREMAN, or to MANAGE a
BUSINESS. Is a thoroughly Practical Tailor, and first-rate
Cutter. Understands also the Ready-made and Outfitting.
Is a member of a Christian Church. First-class references.**

Address, Norris Pitt, Node Hill, Newport, Isle of Wight.

**TO GROCERS.—For DISPOSAL, a genuine
Sea-side BUSINESS in the GROCERY and PROVISION
trade. Well established. Good connexion. First-class Shop,
House, and Premises.**

Apply to E. Foster, 2, High-street, Egnor, Sussex.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

—WANTED, by a respectable YOUNG MAN, aged
Twenty-eight, a SITUATION in the above. Has a thorough
knowledge of the Provision Trade; also a little of the Grocery.
Can be well recommended by late and previous employers.

Address, F. B., 10, High Holborn, London, W.C.

TO GROCERS and PROVISION DEALERS.

—WANTED, by a respectable Young Man, who has had
several years' experience, a SITUATION as COUNTERMAN.
Can have two years and nine months' good character from his
last employer.

Address, A. B., at Mr. Stearwood's, 5, Cleveland-street,
Mile-end-road, London.

TO CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.—

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, by a YOUNG MAN, aged
Eighteen, a SITUATION as IMPROVER.

Address, E. B. Fleming, 25, Park-road, Stoke Newington,
London, N.

HOUSEKEEPER or COMPANION.—

WANTED, by a highly-respectable person (well recom-
mended), a SITUATION as HOUSEKEEPER to a GENTLE-
MAN, where a Cook is kept; or as Useful Companion and
Housekeeper to a Lady; or to Wait on an Invalid Lady. A
comfortable home is desired.

Address, C. E., 21, Gloucester-place, Kentish-town, N.W.

TO PRINTERS.—A WORKING MAN.

—WANTED, in a small Country Office. He must
be an experienced, trustworthy person, thoroughly competent
in News and Jobbing.

Address, stating terms, age, references, &c., "Press," Messrs.
Fourdrinier and Co.'s, Sherborne-lane, King William-street,
City, London.

**TO MANUFACTURERS and MER-
CHANTS.—An APPOINTMENT of TRUST is WANTED**

by a YOUNG MAN, who can be highly recommended.

Address, A. B., "Nonconformist" Office, 25, Boulevard-
street, E.C.

MANUSCRIPT to be SOLD, opening the

Covered Sense of the Bible Histories. An Appendix to
the "Origine de tous les Cultes," by Charles Dupuis.

Apply to the Agency of Mr. Otto Mollen, Frankfurt-on-the-
Maine.

**EDUCATION in GERMANY.—The Prin-
cipal of a first-class School in Northern Germany has**

VACANCIES for THREE or FOUR English PUPILS.

Particulars and references may be obtained on application
by letter, addressed, B. F. A., Post-office, Moseley, near
Birmingham.

**EDUCATION.—SOUTH-COAST, DORSET-
SHIRE.—HEATHFIELD HOUSE, PARKSTONE, mid-
way between Poole and the beautiful Watering-place of
Bournemouth.**

This Establishment, conducted by the Rev. WALTER GILL,
with the help of competent Masters, will RE-OPEN on
THURSDAY, January 23.

Parkstone, Dec. 21, 1861.

**MANSION GRAMMAR SCHOOL
LEATHERHEAD, SURREY.**

Mr. PAYNE begs to announce that the division of the
scholastic year into three Terms will henceforth supersede the
half-yearly arrangement hitherto adopted in this School. The
NEXT TERM will COMMENCE on TUESDAY, the 28th inst.
Mr. Payne takes this opportunity of making known the
eminent success of his pupils in the Oxford Local Examinations.
Of thirty-nine examined, thirty have passed—twenty
in honours; whereas twenty passes and six honours would
have realised the average.

**CONGREGATIONAL SCHOOL,
LEWISHAM, for the BOARD and EDUCATION of
the SONS of CONGREGATIONAL MINISTERS.**

The committee have great pleasure in reporting that through
the kind liberality of their friends, the New Wing erected in
commemoration of the Jubilee year is now completed, and a
beautiful engraving of the school will be found in the Year
Book for 1862. They are happy also in being able to state
that the contributions received towards this object have nearly
reached to 1,300*l.*, whilst the total expenditure will probably
amount to 1,450*l.*; and they have no doubt that their appeal
for the small balance required to release the institution from
debt will meet with a cheerful response from their Christian
friends. They have only to add, that as there is now accom-
modation for fifty boys instead of forty, it is desirable to
increase the number received into the school. An increase in
the amount of their annual subscriptions is therefore indis-
pensable, and they hope to be favoured with the generous
assistance of the public to enable them to accomplish this
desirable object in favour of our village pastors, who are
anxious to obtain for their sons a better education than they
can otherwise hope to procure.

CONTRIBUTIONS toward both these objects will be thankfully
received by the Treasurer, Charles Curling, Esq., Clapham-
common; Messrs. Hankeys, Bankers, Fenchurch-street; by
the Secretary, Rev. George Rose, 15, Paragon, New Kent-road,
or by any member of the committee.

**LADIES' SCHOOL, MAGDALEN HALL,
HAYES, near UXBRIDGE, MIDDLESEX.**

The Misses DRY have VACANCIES for a few PUPILS.
Terms moderate.

THE HOME SCHOOL, DOVER.

The Rev. MARTIN REED, LL.D., assisted by resident and
other Masters, RECEIVES a Select and Limited Number of
PUPILS.

Dr. R. endeavours to combine the careful formation of
Character with the highest degree of Mental and Physical
Culture.

**CRANFORD HALL COMMERCIAL
SCHOOL.**

Mr. VERNEY begs respectfully to inform his Friends and
the Public generally, that in consequence of the increasing re-
quirements of his Establishment he has REMOVED his
SCHOOL from SLOUGH to very superior premises, known
as CRANFORD HALL, near HOUNSLOW, Middlesex.
A Circular forwarded upon application.
September, 1861.

MRS. DAVIES, late of Ceylon, continues to

RECEIVE a limited number of YOUNG LADIES to
instruct in the various branches of a polite education. There
are now a few Vacancies in her establishment. The most
satisfactory testimonials will be given by the parents of her
pupils; and also by the following gentlemen:—Sir S. Morton
Peto, Bart., M.P.; the Rev. J. Acworth, LL.D.; the Rev. J.
Angus, D.D.; the Rev. E. Steane, D.D.; the Rev. P. Treas-
trill; E. B. Underhill, Esq.

A Prospectus of terms may be had on application. School
duties will be resumed on the 31st instant.

The Globe, Champion-hill, Camberwell.

**SYDENHAM—PERRY-HILL HOUSE
SEMINARY.**

PRINCIPAL—Mrs. J. W. TODD.

The arrangements of this Establishment embrace all the
means of an accomplished Education, including thorough in-
struction in English, French, German, Italian, Music, Draw-
ing, Natural and Moral Science, Biblical Literature, &c. The
Senior Classes are conducted on the Collegiate System. Every
attention is paid to Home Comforts, and to the culture of
Domestic Habits.

Besides the aid of efficient Resident Governesses, the follow-
ing Professors attend:—

MUSIC.—Pianoforte, Theory, and Thoro-Bass. John Block-
ley, Esq. Part-Singing and Vocal Music. G. Lake, Esq.,
Author of "Daniel," &c.

DRAWING.—Free-Hand, Perspective, and Model-Drawing.
R. W. Buss, Esq., R.A.

PAINTING.—In Water-Colours. Tempera, Oil, &c. Miss
Edgley, G.S.D., South Kensington.

GERMAN.—(This is rendered prominent in the course.)
Fräulein Clemens, M.G.C., Berlin.

FRENCH.—(This is the medium of Conversation and Instruc-
tion.) E. Brocard Boulland, LL.D.

LATIN.—Geology, and Biblical Literature. Rev. J. W.
Todd.

Lecturer on Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, &c. R. Quin-
ton, Esq.

Lecturer on Botany—Its Physiology, Uses, &c. Dr. Dresser,
F.L.S., F.E.S., South Kensington Museum, Crystal
Palace, &c.

The Highest References, Testimonials, and all particulars on
application.

BONUS YEAR.

**UNION ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
81, CORNHILL,**

AND

70, BAKER-STREET, LONDON.

Instituted in the Reign of Queen Anne, A.D. 1714.

DIRECTORS, TRUSTEES, &c.

James Bentley, Esq.	Thomas Mills, Esq., M.P.
Daniel Britten, Esq.	J. Remington Mills, Esq.
Charles Charrington, Esq.	John Morley, Esq.
S. Preston Child, Esq.	John Rogers, Esq.
Beriah Drew, Esq.	Henry Rutt, Esq.
William Gilpin, Esq.	George Spencer Smith, Esq.
John Hibbert, Esq.	W. Foster White, Esq.
Thomas Lewis, Esq.	Samuel Wilson, Esq., Ald.

FIRE.

Common Insurance	1 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> per cent.	} when the sum amounts to 300 <i>l.</i>
Hazardous do.	2 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ..	
Doubly Hazardous ditto ..	4 <i>s.</i> 6 <i>d.</i> ..	

Farming Stock, 4*s.* per cent., if no Steam Engine is used on
the Farm, or 5*s.* with the use thereof allowed.

LIFE.

Annual Premiums for Assuring 100 <i>l.</i> at the following ages:—		
20	23 1 5	} Premiums for Intermediate Ages may be obtained from the Secretary, or any of the Agents.
25	2 5 8	
35	2 16 10	
45	3 16 10	
55	5 6 4	

BONUS—Four-fifths, or Eighty per cent. of the Office Profits
are divided amongst the Assured every Seven years, thus giving
them nearly all the advantages of a Mutual Company, but
without any risk or liability whatever, which in Mutual Offices
is borne exclusively by the Assured, and in the Union, by a
large and influential Proprietory.

The accumulated invested capital now exceeds the sum of
ONE MILLION sterling.

Prospectus and Forms of Proposal can be had of
Agents; or at the Chief Office.

Applications for Agencies are requested.
W. B. LEWIS, Secretary.



UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY, No. 1, King William-street, London, E.C.
Established in the year 1834.
Committees in Calcutta, Madras, and Bombay.
Agents throughout India.

The last Annual Reduction of Premium amounted to Forty-five per cent., so that a person being assured for 1,000l. at the age of Thirty is now paying 18l. 8s. 7d. instead of 24l. 8s. 4d.
INVESTED CAPITAL UPWARDS OF 780,000l.
M. E. IMPEY, Secretary.

GREAT NORTHERN LONDON CEMETERY, at COLNEY HATCH,
Seven Miles by Road, or Fifteen Minutes by Railway,
From the LONDON STATION, YORK-ROAD, King' Cross.
GROUND AND INTERMENTS AT LESS THAN HALF THE USUAL COST.

For **TARIFF OF CHARGES** and **FREE RAILWAY TICKETS**, to visit the Cemetery, apply at the Company's Office, 122, High Holborn, W.C.

SAUCE.—LEA and PERRINS
Beg to caution the Public against Spurious Imitations of their world-renowned
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.
Purchasers should
ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE
Pronounced by Connoisseurs to be
"THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE."

* Sold Wholesale, and for Export, by the Proprietors, Worcester, Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY
VERSUS COGNAC BRANDY.

This celebrated old IRISH WHISKY rivals the finest French brandy. It is pure, mild, mellow, delicious, and very wholesome. Sold in bottles, 3s. 6d. each, at most of the respectable retail houses in London; by the appointed agents in the principal towns in England; or wholesale at 8, Great Windmill-street, Haymarket, W. Observe the red seal, pink label, and cork, branded "Kinahan's LL Whisky."

ST. EMILION, 14s. per dozen, bottles included. A good sound wine, warranted pure. This is the same wine referred to in the House of Commons by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, S.W., March 19, 1861.
"Sir,—The Chancellor of the Exchequer desires me to thank you for your letters, and to call your attention to the letter in the 'Times' (signed 'Stiens') respecting your wine.
"I am, &c.,
"C. L. RYAN.

"11, Downing-street, Whitehall, March 23, 1861.
"Sir,—I am desired by the Chancellor of the Exchequer to say that he has no objection whatever to your stating that he alluded to your wine.—I am, &c.,
"C. L. RYAN.
"H. R. WILLIAMS, Esq."

H. R. WILLIAMS, Importer of Wines and Spirits,
12, Bishopsgate Within, City.

KEATING'S PALE NEWFOUNDLAND COD LIVER OIL.

Having frequently examined samples of PALE COD LIVER OIL, as imported by Mr. Thomas Keating, I can testify that it is uniformly of the best and purest quality that can be desired or obtained, possessing as it does the nutrient properties of that valuable medicine in the highest degree, unassociated at the same time with any disagreeable and irritating qualities resulting from the presence of decayed matter, thus making it an exception in respect of purity from many of the oils so abundantly advertised.

EDWIN PAYNE, M.D., L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.,
Assistant Physician to the Royal General Dispensary, &c., &c., September 27, 1861.

Sold in Half-pint Bottles, 1s. 6d.; Pints, 2s. 6d.; Quarts, 4s. 6d.; or in Five-pint Bottles, 10s. 6d., Imperial Measure, at 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London.

COUGHS, ASTHMA, AND INCIPIENT CONSUMPTION ARE EFFECTUALLY CURED BY

KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

—Important Testimonial of their Efficacy in Relieving Pulmonary Affections:—

Dawlish, Jan. 14, 1858.
"Sir,—The very excellent properties of your Lozenges induce me to trouble you with another testimonial on their behalf. All I can say is, that I have been more or less Consumptive for upwards of three years, and have tried a great number of Lozenges to abate the Cough, but from none have I found such relief as from yours—even one of them will check the most violent attack. They are invaluable, and I strongly recommend them to persons suffering from a Cough or Cold on the Chest. Pray make any use of this you please if worth your while.—I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
To Mr. Keating.
ABRAHAM TURNER.

Prepared and Sold in Boxes, 1s. 1d., and Tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., 79, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the World.

PERFECT FREEDOM FROM COUGHS,
IN TEN MINUTES AFTER USE,
AND INSTANT RELIEF AND A RAPID CURE OF
ASTHMA, CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, AND ALL
DISORDERS OF THE BREATH AND LUNGS
ARE INSURED BY

DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

RAPID CURE OF COUGH AND DIFFICULTY OF BREATHING BY DR. LOCOCK'S PULMONIC WAFERS.—From Th. Hargreaves, Esq., Park Hill.—"Sir,—My wife having been troubled with a cough and shortness of breathing, and being recommended to try a box of your Wafers, I did so, and soon found relief from them. Two boxes at 2s. 9d. each, and one 11s. box, completely restored her.—To Mr. Evans, Chemist, Barrowford."

They have a most pleasant taste. Price 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. per box. Sold by all druggists.

CAUTION.—The public is cautioned against purchasing any (so called) "Pulmonic" Medicine, "Locock's Pills," "Loction," "Bark," "Tooth-Powders," or any such catchpenny things, under the belief that they are connected with "Dr. Locock's Wafers." This caution has often been given before; but it is still, from time to time, found that some persons try to foist such articles upon the public. The only genuine medicines are "Dr. Locock's Wafers," and "Dr. Locock's Cosmétique" (for the complexion); all others are an imposition upon the public.

WHEELER and WILSON'S NOTED LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINES
combine simplicity and durability with elegance of model and finish. Speed, 2,000 stitches per minute.
CITY DEPOT, 12, FINSBURY-PLACE
Prospectuses free on application, of the Manager of the London Sewing Machine Company.

EMPIR SEWING MACHINES,
FOR FAMILY AND MANUFACTURERS' USE;
LOOK STITCH AND NOISELESS.
Warehouse, 99, Cheapside.
Agents wanted.

THE UNITED STATES FAMILY SEWING MACHINE

THOS. A. COMSTOCK, Agent, 457, Oxford-street.
The simplest, most effective, durable, and reliable Sewing Machine in use. These machines are superior for their mechanical adaptation, making a beautiful stitch, and peculiarly suited for family use. Purchasers are invited to examine. No danger of breaking needle or deranging machine.
Plain Top, £7, all complete: Moulding Top, £7 10s., all complete.
Full instructions given with every Machine, each of which is guaranteed.
H. H. Bishop's Patent.

BICENTENARY CHAPELS.
REDUCTION OF FEES.

Mr. THOMAS DRAKE, ARCHITECT, in consideration of the purport of these proposed Chapels, has reduced his fees, and will be happy to prepare Plans, and Superintend the Erection of any of these Chapels in any part of the kingdom, at a Commission of Three per cent. on outlay.
Offices: 30, Market-street, Leicester.

PERSONS FURNISHING will find
CUTTING'S IRONMONGERY ESTABLISHMENT,
271, Oxford-street, a most convenient house. A large and well-manufactured stock always on sale. Superior Table Cutlery warranted. Electro-Plate and Nickel Silver goods in great variety. Goods plain marked. Orders above 5l. delivered free by rail.

PIANOFORTES EXTRAORDINARY at
MOORE and MOORE'S, 104, Bishopsgate-street Within.
These are first-class Pianos, of rare excellence, possessing exquisite improvements recently applied, and which effect a grand, a pure, and beautiful quality of tone that stands unrivalled. Prices from Eighteen Guineas. First-class pianos for hire, with easy terms of purchase.

CRINOLINE.—LADIES' will find THOMSON'S PATENT CROWN SKIRTS PERFECTION!
and to prevent mistake or imposition, should see that they bear the Trade Mark (a Crown), and the name Thomson.

AUTUMN and WINTER CLOTHING.

ALL the NEW FASHIONS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASON of 1861 are now on view at the extensive establishments of

LAWRENCE HYAM,
CITY—36, GRACECHURCH - STREET,
WEST-END—189 and 190, TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD,
LONDON.

LAWRENCE HYAM, while offering his grateful thanks to his numerous Friends for the extensive and continued support bestowed on him during the long Summer Season of 1861, would respectfully solicit attention to his MAGNIFICENT STOCK of GARMENTS specially purchased for the present AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS.

The Most Novel Designs and Fashions have been adopted. The Stock consists of WINTER OVERCOATS and CAPES of every material, varying in price from 21s. to 63s.

WINTER UNDER-COATS, from 16s. 0d. to 42s.
WINTER TROUSERS, " 10s. 6d. to 21s.
WINTER WAISTCOATS, " 6s. 6d. to 14s.
All made from the Newest and Choicest Fabrics.

LAWRENCE HYAM would remark that the Garments manufactured by him are materially different, and very superior to those sold at ordinary ready-made clothiers'. His aim is, that every Garment he sells should be of as good a material, as well and durably made, and to fit as well as if made to measure, added to which a great saving in price is effected.

LAWRENCE HYAM would also call attention to his JUVENILE and YOUTHS' CLOTHING, either for School or Dress wear, and adapted for every age. It consists of the largest and most varied stock in the world.

LAWRENCE HYAM has been long famed in the department of Youths' Clothing.

A general List of Prices, and Instructions for Self-measurement, can be had on application, or sent post-free to any part of the United Kingdom. Observe the numbers and addresses as above.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The excruciating pain of gout or rheumatism relieved in two hours, and cured in a few days, by BLAIR'S GOUT AND RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require neither attention nor confinement, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part. Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp. Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

FRAMPTON'S PILL of HEALTH.
Price 1s. 1d. and 2s. 9d. per box.

This excellent family medicine is the most effective remedy for indigestion, bilious and liver complaints, sick headache, loss of appetite, drowsiness, giddiness, spasms, and all disorders of the stomach and bowels; and for elderly people, or where an occasional aperient is required, nothing can be better adapted.

For FEMALES these pills are truly excellent, removing all obstructions, the distressing headache so very prevalent with the sex, depression of spirits, dulness of sight, nervous affections, blotches, pimples, and sallowness of the skin, and give a healthy, juvenile bloom to the complexion.

Sold by all medicine vendors. Observe, "Thomas Prout, 229, Strand, London," on the Government stamp.

GLENFIELD PATENT STARCH
USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY.

The LADIES are respectfully informed that this STARCH EXCLUSIVELY USED IN THE ROYAL LAUNDRY and her Majesty's Laundress says, that although she has tried Wheatens, Rice, and other Powder Starches, she has found none of them equal to the GLENFIELD, which is

THE FINEST STARCH SHE EVER USED.
Wotherspoon and Co., Glasgow and London.

KIRKLESS-HALL COLLIERIES, Wigan.—
Best Orrell Coal, a first-class drawing-room coal, nowhere else sold, 22s. per ton; best Cannel, 30s. per ton.
Depôts, Camden and Kensington; Chief Office, 6, Strand, Charing-cross, W.C.

COALS, 25s.—DIXON'S BEST SCREENED.
—Pure unmixed Huttons, Stewarts, Haswells, or Tees. Immediate purchases recommended, as Coals will not be cheaper. PROVIDENCE WHARF, Belvidere-road, Lambeth. Established 1830.

COALS, 25s.—Best screened.—E. and W. STURGE, Bridge Wharf, City-road.
Seconds 24s. | Bakers' Coals . . . 19s.
Silkstone 22s. | Inferior 18s.
Welsh (smokeless) and other Steam Coals.

COALS.—Best Sunderland, 24s.; Newcastle or Hartlepool, 23s.; best Silkstone, 21s.; Clay Cross, 20s.; Coke, per chaldron, 16s.

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THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION"

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CONTENTS.

ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS:	Church-rates at Green-
Bicentenary Paper—	wich
No. 2.	101
Admonitions from over	the Way
The Ejected Two Thou-	sand
The Bicentenary of 1662	103
The Liberation Society	in Yorkshire
The Church Defence	Movement
RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE:	
London Congregational	Chapel-Building
Society	107
Northgate-street Congre-	gational Chapel, Bury
St. Edmunds	108
CORRESPONDENCE:	
The Bicentenary of 1662	108
Matthew Henry's Monu-	ment
The Parent and the	School
	109
	Church-rates at Green-
	wich
	American Fugitive Slaves
	Law and Police
	Postscript
	LEADING ARTICLES:
	Summary
	The Emperor's Speech ..
	More Haste than Good
	Speed
	The American War
	Foreign and Colonial ..
	"Essays and Reviews" ..
	The Hartley Colliery
	Calamity
	The late Prince Consort ..
	M.P.'s on the American
	Question
	International Exhibition
	of 1862
	Court, Official, and Per-
	sonal
	Miscellaneous
	Literature
	Gleanings

Ecclesiastical Affairs.

BICENTENARY PAPERS.

No. II.

THE REFORMATION.—HENRY VIII. AND OTHERS.

PASSING, of necessity, over much that would have rewarded a more than cursory examination of our least popular, and, indeed, least interesting old histories, we come to the Reformation in England, represented—as historians have been pleased to write—in its first stage by Henry VIII., and—as many persons are now wont to add—in its second by Oliver Cromwell. It is with the first stage we would deal in the present paper, accepting (for brevity's sake) this King Henry as its "representative-man."

And of Henry we need scarcely fear to affirm that he was a very monster of cruelty, sensuality and pride; for all the art of his many apologists cannot gloss this over so as to mislead an ordinarily observant eye. He was the son of that penurious, despotic, but astute and hard-headed monarch, Henry VII., and ascended the throne at one of the most delusive periods of English history; receiving from Pope Julius a consecrated golden rose on his accession. He had a robust body, fine natural parts, and the reputation of much learning. He lived to have six wives, and to hear himself called the representative of principles which, with all his parts and learning, he never understood. It was his pleasure to deal a kingly blow, on behalf of the Papacy, against that poor monk of Wurtemberg, Martin Luther; and for this service he received the glorious title, "Defender of the Faith," which, like some distinctions and supposed "spiritual gifts" conferred on Cranmer and others, could no more be recalled. Few monarchs were ever more terrible than Henry to courtiers and favourites; one false step—one true step, misconstrued by caprice—being sufficient to hurl a man from the pinnacle of greatness to the dungeon or the grave. With the large body of the people, however, he was—thanks to a certain brusqueness of manner—exceedingly popular. Now and then matters of dispute arose, as for instance when Wolsey was instructed to raise "forced loans and benevolences," when Henry was divorced from Catherine of Arragon, and when the monasteries were suppressed; but these were small troubles—exceptions, some would say, to prove a rule—the people were generally ready to shout their loudest for "bluff King Harry." Such was the man round whose name the Reformation in England must ever continue, in some measure, to hang. He was the centre, though not the sun, of a bright constellation; and there, with all his vices (by whatever name polite modern writers may call them) he must stand—an entity, at least, in English history.

But what thinks the reader of that monk whom Henry opposed, and then partially—though not nominally—supported, yet never understood? What of Martin Luther? He was

the King of that age; Henry lived to become, merely, the historical landmark of a nation—the milestone on which common travellers still look for the large figure, that marks a distance in history. Fiercely in earnest—not always gentle and amiable—was Martin Luther, in all that concerned the Will of God and human souls. He could not play with such things; he could not connive at play with them. There was an ocean of reality before him, and high up—steadied as it were on the biggest wave—was the solemn question—What does the Divine Will require of me,—me Martin Luther, not us, people in general—in return for light, life, intelligence, and a thousand other blessings? A question not to be answered in the words of his boyhood's catechism; not to be arrived at by means of bodily mortification, or highly esteemed school-learning; but, through a depth of mental suffering, by the Grace of God. He had no notion of becoming a "heretic" by means of such inquiry. He loved mother Church in his heart, and was prepared to undergo penances, undertake pilgrimages, and even kiss the Papal toe, if these were what the Divine Will required of him. And for a long time he thought they were. In fact he knew not what to do, for the soul within him was in a terrible storm that neither priest nor Pope could calm. He would none of John Tetzel's Indulgences; these baneful make-shifts he would denounce wherever he could find a man to listen to him. He would "knock in the drum-head for Tetzel,"—the drum-head that made all the noise; and in due time he did this, and something more. Yet, still he was a Monk, and a "Catholic." Why not?—till he found something better—something that he *knew* was better? Mother-Church had been no bad mother to him, as he now viewed the subject in its entirety. Up to his eighteenth year he had owed nearly all his knowledge, and most of his ideas, to the Franciscans who taught the German youth at Magdeburg. His father—at one time a very poor, and never a very rich man, had strained a point to procure this for him, having great faith in his fine voice and clear intelligence. At the University of Erfurth, however, about his twentieth year, Luther had found a Bible—the undoubted way, through rubbish of doctors, to first principles. Yet he required time to see those principles, seeking, as he was, without an instructor. He became a monk, though father and mother and University friends prayed him to the contrary; and the name of Luther was lost—for the time.

At last, however, he saw more than Franciscans or Augustinians bargained for, and hoisted the standard of Free-thought and rebellion to the "Universal Church." Here it is that we meet him in English history, and particularly in this subject. Henry rushed from his court pleasures to write a great theological book, to combat and annihilate the daring monk, who proved his daring by giving back unhesitating and unscrupulous battle. Overjoyed doctors pronounced the royal book "wonderful," and the monk's reply "vulgar, improper to address to such a king," which some persons affirm till this day. You see at this time Luther was careless about fine writing, and royal dignities; and we can excuse him. He had sounded depths, where Henry had not sounded shallows. He knew this, and possibly would have been rather more courteous—though that was by no means his gift—to a less dignified person. Doctors and courtiers were certain to call such a reply vulgar; we question if they would not do so now if the affair were repeated. Henry had assumed too much, by entering, as a king, an arena that he had no right to enter otherwise than as a man, and, bitter or not, there was God's truth in Luther's words; all else was a trifle. Not that courtesy is a trifle; it is a great, a blessed thing, which has made many a sorrowful heart to leap for joy. But the dearest rights of Luther's soul, and of many other souls, hung on him then, as they afterwards did on Knox, at a terrible moment; and no mincing words were suited to either case. He

who defies a pope must not yield to a king. Thirteen years after this Henry also became a "reformer," and gathered a different class of men around his throne.

Wolsey had leaned too much to Rome in that matter of the divorce; but Dr. Cranmer, of excellent reputation at Cambridge, assured Henry on the word of a scholar that Catherine was a widow and not a wife. Cranmer had been introduced to the King at Greenwich, as one who had some observations to make on the marriage that so much disturbed his kingly conscientious desire to possess a younger and fairer wife. Pope Julius, of the golden rose, was dead, and Clement, for sound political reasons temporised; Dr. Cranmer knew a way to divorce without troubling Clement. By his advice the great divines, &c., of the age were consulted, and every means taken to elicit the desired opinion. Many reported favourably to the King's wishes, but Oxford and Cambridge required "instructing," and some German Protestants, whilst condemning the marriage in the first instance, saw no moral reason for now invalidating it. Of course this was what Henry did not want, and what his Tudor will could not brook. Cranmer must go to Rome and claim the Papal ear. He did so, and astonished all men by the boldness with which he challenged disputation on the royal marriage. "Very bold," say some of the old historians. Very bold, certainly, considering that the Papal doctors wished to avoid argument, and that Henry waited to reward his defiant special pleader.

Cranmer perceived that the day of Papal supremacy in England was at an end, and so did that extraordinarily clever servant of Cardinal Wolsey, Thomas Cromwell. The master is too old to bend, he can die easier; but Cromwell can go, and become a statesman. Convocation of English clergy decided the marriage question—"cut the knot;" Henry was free to marry Anne Boleyn, and he did so. Poor girl! her crown was of thorns, and her only resting-place the grave.

The Parliament now prohibited appeals to Rome; and Henry was Head of the Church. Sir Thomas More and Bishop Fisher refused, for Papal reasons, to recognise the new pontiff, and were executed; John Firth refused the same thing, for Protestant reasons, and was burned. All that remained was assumed to be obedient conformity;—the national creed was "beautifully uniform;" though it would have been very difficult to say what were its articles, or whither it led.

Thomas Cromwell, appointed Henry's vicergerent, visited all religious houses whose incomes did not exceed 200*l.* per annum, and suppressed them, to the extent of 376, in the name of public morality. Then, despite popular grumblings, there was a visitation of larger monasteries; and "wonderful impositions" were discovered:—Teeth of martyred Apollonia, two, or more, heads of St. Ursula, milk of the Virgin Mary, &c., &c.; against all which Cromwell was instructed to write "sham." A great stride in common-sense, but not, we fear, taken from pure motives. Monasteries—Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, and all the rest—must be abolished, and their wealth handed to the Crown. The Pope was now very angry, and published a bull of excommunication, giving the crown of England to the King of Scotland. Henry answered it by ordering a translation of the Bible, and other things calculated to destroy both the old and the new supremacy. Cromwell, in the meantime, became too clever; he ventured to advise Henry to take Anne of Cleves, of good Protestant family, for his fourth wife. Henry consented; married; hated his wife; and had no more love for Cromwell. So dangerous is it to be the tool of an unscrupulous king. There was nothing left now for the discarded favourite but to die—as he did die—in the approved manner on Tower-hill; and two days afterwards six men were drawn on hurdles to Smithfield for a like purpose. They were fastened together two and two, one of each being a traitor, and

the other a heretic, the latter holding Lutheran doctrines, the former denying the spiritual headship of the King.

If the reader is not tired of historical detail, we will advance to the next reign, and from thence, as from higher ground, take a retrospective glance at the progress of the nation towards old truths.

It will be perceived that conformity has before this time entered on a new phase. The power to prevent direct—and regulate all—communication with heaven was now the King's, unshared by "Catholic High Priest;" and there must be a new liturgy by royal command. Death, however, arrested this great project, and handed it over to the second head of the Church—the boy-king, Edward VI., son of Jane Seymour, at his accession a little more than nine years old. The leaders of the Reformation having now less dread of consequences, struck out boldly, Cranmer being the most prominent man.

And here it will be proper to refer to the work of Henry VIII.; and we shall see that it was not unimportant. Of Christianity he may be said to have been totally ignorant; but he was just the man to undo what men like him had done. If he had not been Henry Tudor he would have been a rougher, ruder, less scrupulous Becket or Wolsey. He would not under any circumstances have been a Luther, or even an Ignatius Loyola. He was qualified for creating rubbish or removing it,—mere labourers' work; because he would only remove one heap to lay another in its place. Christianity would have removed monasteries, &c., in time; but it pleased God to order that what human passion (we write in a general sense) had built human passion should destroy. And for this you would seek English history in vain for a man so suitable as Henry. Test it, and you will see that from the Conquest till the present time Henry was the best fitted of all our kings to handle the spade and pickaxe of the English Reformation.

And now that he was gone a body of learned doctors met to compile a National Liturgy, which should, from henceforth, embody the national faith, in the vernacular tongue. And in this compilation—*taking it simply as an earnest attempt to get back to old paths*—there was little, rather there was nothing, for future times to complain of. One fatal resolution, however—a natural sequence to kingly headship—bid fair to destroy all; "the national faith must not be questioned, or altered; nor may its ordinances be neglected." Here, therefore, unless some man, or men, could be found to beard Intolerance—as even Tolerance would be bearded before the nation could be free—the Reformation in England would be but as a comet or a shooting star. The Lady Mary disputed it, and refused to admit the new liturgy into her household. So did Gardiner and Bonner; but these, the reader knows, were not of much consequence to England, in this grey dawn of morning, which they would fain have chased back over the eternal hills. Yet these were leniently treated, severity being reserved for persons who denied the right of either popes and councils, or kings, convocations, and parliaments, to frame laws for conscience; these were burned.

Cranmer, Ridley, &c., in this (to them) free reign became gradually enlightened as to the end of these things; but yet, in Cranmer's case especially, there was sad wavering. He had a quick perception, but had so accustomed himself to "trim" that he scarcely knew his own convictions till he came, for his winding-sheet of fire, to Smithfield. Then, indeed, he saw all, and witnessed what he saw by a martyr's death. For some time he had held communication with foreign Protestants, especially with good, mild Philip Melancthon; and his views of toleration and ceremonialism were certainly becoming modified. He would revise the Liturgy, disregarding protests from less advanced Bishops Day, of Chichester, and Heath, of Worcester; and he succeeded; the Liturgy was revised—finally, and "must be both acknowledged and used by all Englishmen for ever." Now, for a few men to die for God's glory and the freedom of after times. Now, for a few single-hearted heroes to stand on one principle, and hoist the standard of No Compromise. The liberties of England rest here. Not as Henry Brougham, in his old days, seems resolved on having it, upon Compromise, but on stern—if you like, fanatical—Nonconformity.

There must be men to die for this; another age, long after this, will provide fine writers to call them fools and fanatics for doing so. Brave old Latimer is preaching against sin; and in the deep masses of the people are convictions—crude, perhaps, and misshapen as in the days of Wickliffe—which the fires and gibbets of Smithfield and the scaffolds of Tower-hill are concentrating to some point of resoluteness and strength. The new and old faiths are alike dogmatic. Protestant as well as Romanist trusts for victory to the bright axe and the fiery stake.

Protestantism needs protesting against, if man's soul is to have freedom to approach its Father's Throne. Yet—"Be of good cheer, Master Ridley, and play the man:—you shall, by God's grace, light such a fire in England as shall never be put out." Your share of the work will soon be over, and bravely you will have done it. Popes are no longer masters of the conscience of England; you have only fallen short in given to Cæsar so much more than his due. This will—*must* be sternly disputed; but not properly with disrespect to you—ye leal, old hearts of an earlier time.

ADMONITIONS FROM OVER THE WAY.

OUR Church contemporaries are doing us great service just now. They are ransacking history for the purpose, it would seem, of correcting beforehand all the mistakes into which they take for granted Dissenters will be sure to fall in commemorating the Bicentenary of 1662. We beg to tender them our grateful acknowledgments. We have not only no objection, but, on the contrary, we entertain the sincerest wish, that all the facts relating to the ejection of the Two Thousand should be honestly brought out during the discussion of the present year; for we admit the danger to which both sides are exposed of drawing fallacious inferences from a hasty and incomplete generalisation of facts. Nevertheless, we must enter our protest at the outset against the too common practice of setting down for us what has never entered our heads, and of gravely refuting errors which, so far as we know, exist only in the excited imaginations of the writers who ignorantly, but all the more confidently, impute them to us as our offspring.

We beg to save a vast number of clerical writers an immense amount of unnecessary labour by at once informing them that the object which the vast majority of Dissenters—we may say of all who lay claim to moderate intelligence and culture—propose to further by a fitting commemoration of the great event of 1662, is not to take credit to themselves on account of any supposed identity of religious or even ecclesiastical opinion between themselves and the ejected ministers. As a matter of fact, the faith which those men preached, the spiritual truths upon which they set the highest value, and the ends to which they made their ministry subservient, correspond pretty closely with those to which Dissenters in the present day attach supreme importance. But it is not as Presbyterians, as Independents, or as Baptists, suffering the loss of all things for the peculiar tenets of those bodies respectively, that we, of the present day, profess to take an interest in them—but our desire is, in an age of dishonest conformity, to commend the example of these men, as earnest and godly Christians, choosing to hold fast by the decisions of their own consciences, and meekly to submit to the worldly privations which followed, rather than entangle themselves in a life of practical deceit, by professing what authority enjoined upon them while believing what, in their judgment, the Word of God had differently prescribed for them. We are not aware that dissimilarity of opinion between them and us, even if it were far greater than it can be pretended to be, can in any way affect our consistency in commemorating their fidelity, unless, indeed, in doing so we should condemn in ourselves the very evil which we profess to admire them for seeking to avoid. We can well understand, indeed, how certain of the clergy must, while they retain their positions, fight shy of the subject—but we cannot conceive a single good reason why the Nonconformists of the present day should not reanimate themselves, and enforce pertinent admonitions upon others, by steadily fixing their attention upon one of the most magnificent historical displays on record of unostentatious but heroic faithfulness to religious conviction.

The stern protest of conscience against the dictation of worldly authority—the unflinching "no" to man, because there had previously been the childlike and submissive "yes" to God—may not we Nonconformists glory in the exhibition? If not, why not? "Oh," chime in a hundred voices, "the ejected knew nothing of your modern theory that the oversight of the nation's religion lies beyond the province of the civil magistrate. Some of them expressly repudiated it—few, if any, of them admitted it." Granted—yet each of them, in his own individual case, acted upon it. His religion held firmly for God what was due to God—held it in opposition to lawfully constituted authority—held it because he said "This is truth, and the magistrate, though bound to uphold the truth, cannot lawfully supplant or suppress it." He acted upon a principle, the logical consequence of which he failed to discern in the twilight of the age. But what then? Because these confessors

witnessed only to the convictions they had already reached—do they become nothing to us because they did not witness to convictions which they had not reached? Most of them, we fear, had not yet advanced so far as to admit the lawfulness, in the sight of God, of Toleration. Nay, it is laid to their charge, and in many cases, we suspect, with too much justice, that they had themselves consented to the wholesale ejection of their Episcopalian predecessors. No! they were not anti-state churchmen. They approved of the sword of the Civil Power being wielded to extirpate false doctrine from the land, and we, their successors in Nonconformity, look back upon them as victims of their own erroneous dogma on the subject. But surely, inasmuch as it is not in the men, but in the principles that their lives illustrated, with or without their own intelligent consent, that we are interested, the moral of their history becomes to us all the more impressive, written as it was in sufferings entailed upon them by opinions in which they theoretically acquiesced. There were some things to which they gave a noble, because a willing, testimony. There were others to which their testimony, though very impressively, was undesignedly and unconsciously given. Their lives read us, at one and the same time, a sublime lesson, and a solemn warning. If it please God, we mean this year to give heed to both.

And because we have resolved to do so, we are gravely rebuked, not merely for inconsistency, but for lack of charity—for raking in the ashes of the past that we may find missiles of offence against our Christian brethren in the Establishment. But why should they be offended? By sincerely repudiating the sins of a bygone age they may also renounce all share in its guilt. It is not for themselves, but for the system to which they adhere, that they feel so sensitive and alarmed. Its strongest condemnation, they suspect, is to be found in history—in the history alike of all the Stuarts—but particularly of Charles the Second—and they counsel us to bury that history in eternal silence, lest its teachings should reflect an indirect censure upon the idol of their ecclesiastical worship. Well, we will handle the truths which those times illustrate as tenderly as possible; but handle them we must, in spite of the loudest outcries.

And now, dismissing for another opportunity, some further admonitions from over the way, let us express our satisfaction at the fact of which our columns contain detailed information, that a Bicentenary Committee has been at last formed on an undenominational basis, for central and united action in reference to this matter. Some time has been lost in the endeavour to bring this about; but since the end is realised, we trust that the work needing to be done will be set about with promptitude and energy. It will be seen from our brief report of proceedings of the Conference held on Monday at the Baptist Mission House, Moorgate-street, that there is neither division nor antagonism between the denominations on this subject; and that while in several respects, and by several Churches, separate action will be pursued, there is both need and room for the most vigorous efforts of a committee representative rather of the Dissenting, than of the denominational, element and spirit.

THE EJECTED TWO THOUSAND.

THE HOME COUNTIES.

II. ESSEX. (Concluded.)

MALDON.—Thomas Horrocks, M.A.—After his ejection was confined in the jail for ten days for preaching. Removed by *habeas corpus*, and was subsequently acquitted. Harassed from court to court for many months afterwards, but was ultimately cleared of the charges brought against him. Retired to Battersea, in Surrey, where he established a private boarding-school, and where he died.

MORETON.—Edmund Calamy, M.A.—The eldest son of the celebrated Dr. Calamy, the author of the "Life of Baxter," and of the "Memorials of the Nonconformists." Removed to London after his ejection, and preached at first in Aldermanbury, and afterwards at Curriers'-Hall.

NASING.—Joseph Brown.—Taught a school at Nasing, until the Five Mile Act came into operation, when he removed. Returned, but had his goods seized in consequence. Obligated to quit the place, he removed to London, but returned again to Nasing after the accession of William III. Died there in A.D. 1700.

NEVENDEN.—Davis Foulkes.—No further information.

NORTON.—Mr. Hubbard.—Ditto.

NOTLEY.—Mr. Sparrowhawk.—Ditto.

OCKENDON (SOUTH).—Mr. Burnaby.—Ditto.

OKELEY.—John Hubbard.—Ditto.

ONGAR (HIGH).—John Lavender.—Ditto.

ONGAR (CHIPPING).—John Lorkin.—Lived upon his estate until his death.

PANFIELD.—George Purchas.—No further information.

PARNDON.—*Mr. Bastwick*.—Ditto.
 PATSWICK.—*Ralph Hill*.—Ditto.
 PEDMARSH.—*Mr. Blakely*.—Ditto.
 PENTLOW.—*Henry Esday*.—Retired to London and lived upon the proceeds of his own property in Hoxton-square.
 PRITTLEWELL.—*Thomas Peck*.—No further information.
 REDWINTER.—*George Mozon*.—Lived and died at his father-in-law's residence, Mr. Sate's Sheriff of London, at Eaton Constantine.
 RAYLEIGH.—*Abraham Caley, B.D.*—Lived in private after his ejection.
 RECKONDON.—*W. Clopton, M.A.*—Had, we are told, after his ejection, much satisfaction in witnessing against Ecclesiastical impositions. Seems to have died at Cambridge.
 REDGWELL.—*Daniel Ray, M.A.*—Preached publicly in Redgwell after his ejection, and in 1672, with Mr. Giles Firmin, established a church there. Afterwards removed to Burstal, in Suffolk, where he preached until his death.
 RIVENHALL.—*George Lisle*.—We only know that he was imprisoned at Colchester for his Nonconformity after his ejection.
 ROODING (ABBEY).—*John Wood*.—No further information.
 ROODING (WHITE).—*Mr. Sandford*.—Ditto.
 SANDON.—*Samuel Smith*.—Ditto.
 SHALFORD.—*Giles Firmin*.—A very voluminous writer. After his ejection the church was entirely closed, as, we are told, was the case with several other places. Retired to Redgwell, where he preached constantly, and also practised medicine.
 SHELLY.—*Zachary Finch*.—No further information.
 SHOBURY.—*Mr. Watson*.—Ditto.
 SOUTHWOLD.—*William Rathand, M.A.*—Settled at Highgate, London, where he died.
 SPRINGFIELD.—*John Reeve, M.A.*—Removed to London, where he became pastor of a church. Was imprisoned in Newgate, and, says Palmer, "probably died there."
 STANBORN.—*Henry Havers*.—Continued at Stanborn preaching twice a day until his death, no one informing against him.
 STANFORD RIVERS.—*Matthew Ellistone*.—No certain information.
 STANSTED.—*Robert Abbot*.—Ditto.
 STAPLEFORD (ABBOTS).—*Lewis Calandrine*.—Went to Holland, but afterwards returned to Essex. Suffered, we are told, many privations. Died in an almshouse at Mile-end, London.
 STAPLEFORD (TAWNEY).—*Mr. Ward*.—No further information.
 STEBBING.—*Samuel Bantoft, B.D., and Mr. Angel*.—Mr. Bantoft removed to Braintree, but was compelled to retire to London. Excommunicated for his Nonconformity. Died at Ipswich, but had no pastoral charge there. No further information concerning Mr. Angel.
 STISTED.—*Thomas Clark*.—No further information.
 STOCK.—*Martyn Symson*.—Ditto.
 STOW, MARY'S.—*James Maulden*.—Ditto.
 TAY.—*Mr. Green*.—Ditto.
 TAY (MARKS).—*Richard Rand*.—Retired to Little Baddow and became pastor of the congregation there.
 TERLING.—*John Statham, M.A.*—Remained here and established a Dissenting congregation.
 THAXTED.—*James Parker*.—No further information.
 THOYDON MOUNT.—*Francis Chandler and Dr. Wells*.—The former preached occasionally at Thoydon after his ejection. His son, Samuel Chandler, was the first pastor of the Nonconformist church at Fareham and afterwards of the Nonconformist church at Andover, Hants. No further information concerning Dr. Wells.
 TOPSFIELD.—*John Overhead*.—No further information.
 UGLY (OR OAKLEY).—*Mr. Lucas*.—Ditto.
 UPMINSTER.—*Mr. Hawkes*.—Ditto.
 UPPINGER.—*John Robotham*.—Ditto.
 WAKERING (GREAT).—*Christopher Scott*.—Apparently remained at Wakering.
 WALTHAM.—*John Harrison*.—No information.
 WINSTEAD.—*Leonard Hoar, M.D.*—Became pastor of the South Church, Boston, New England, and afterwards president of Cambridge College.
 WARLEY.—*Mr. Povel*.—No further information.
 WEST HAM.—*Mr. Walton*.—Established a school first at Bishop's Hall and afterwards at Bethnal-green.
 WETHERSFIELD.—*John Cole, M.A.*—After his ejection was cited into the spiritual court for expounding the Scripture and praying, and was excommunicated. Imprisoned, first at Colchester and afterwards at Chelmsford, in the jail of which he remained eight years. Died at Wethersfield.
 WHITE COLN.—*John Bigley*.—Kept his living—a donative—but refused to conform.
 WICKHAM.—*Robert Billio*.—Remained for a time at Wickham; afterwards removed to Yeldham and from thence to Felsted, preaching wherever he was invited to preach. His two sons were both Nonconformist ministers—one at Malden, and the other first at St. Ives and afterwards at Hackney, where he succeeded Dr. Bates. Mr. Palmer says that his name is engraved on the communion-plate belonging to Mare-street Church.
 WITHAM.—*Thomas Ludgutter*.—No further information.

WILEY.—*Mr. Dowell*.—Ditto.
 YAXLEY.—*James Small*.—Was chaplain in three or four private families after his ejection. Settled at last at Hatfield, Essex, where the people built a chapel for him.
 YELDHAM.—*Robert Chadshy*.—No further information.
 The following are also said to have been ejected from livings in this county :—
 Mr. Blagrove.
 Mr. Pindar.—Died pastor of a congregation at Little Baddow.
 Edmund Taylor.—Imprisoned under James II. Died at Witham.
 Total ejected in Essex, One hundred and twenty-four.

III. SURREY.

ASHTED.—*Mr. King*.—No information.
 BYFLEET.—*Mr. Scudamore*.—Ditto.
 CHARLWOOD.—*Mr. Wright*.—Retired to Dorking, where he lived in private until his death.
 CHIPSTED.—*Caleb Treashfield*.—Retired to Eltham, in Kent, and established a school.
 CLAPHAM.—*John Arthur, D.D.*—No further information.
 COULSTON.—*Richard Roberts*.—One of the "Triers" for Surrey. Removed to Watford, in Hertfordshire, and preached there constantly.
 DITTON (LONG).—*Richard Byfield, M.A.*—One of the most extreme members of the Westminster Assembly and a personal friend of Cromwell's. When ejected he was the oldest minister in the county. Retired to Mortlake, where he preached in his own house until his death.
 DORKING.—*Samuel Nabbs*.—Retired to London.
 EGHAM.—*William Reyner, B.D.*—A member of the Westminster Assembly and one of the most learned men of his day. Remained at Egham preaching privately without disturbance until he died.
 EWELL.—*Mr. Bathe*.—No further information.
 FARNHAM.—*Samuel Stileman*.—Remained at Farnham, preaching in his own house.
 FETCHAM.—*James Fisher*.—Retired to Dorking, where he established a school, and preached at his residence until his death in 1691.
 GUILDFORD.—*John Manship*.—Became a physician.
 HORSLEY (EAST).—*Sampson Caryl*.—No further information.
 HORSLEY (WEST).—*John Plot*.—One of the "Triers." No information as to his subsequent career.
 KINGSTON-ON-THAMES.—*Richard Mayo*.—Retired to London. One of his sons was minister of the Dissenting congregation at Kingston and afterwards at Hackney.
 LAMBETH.—*John Rawlinson*.—One of the commissioners at the Savoy Conference. Died at Wantage.
 MEESTHAM.—*William Angel, M.A.*—Became a schoolmaster.
 MORTLAKE.—*David Clarkson, B.D.*—Preached in various places until he settled as co-pastor with Dr. Owen. During this time he had the education of Tillotson, afterwards Archbishop of Canterbury.
 MOULSEY (EAST AND WEST).—*John Jackson*.—Gained a living as a corrector of the press.
 OAKLEY.—*Mr. Norvell*.—No further information.
 PURBRIGHT.—*Mr. Wickham*.—Ditto.
 WALTON-ON-THAMES.—*David Anderson*.—Went to Zealand and settled at Middleburgh, where he appears to have been sustained in an extraordinary manner. Afterwards chosen minister of the English church at Middleburgh.
 WORPLESDOWN (WIMBLEDON).—*George Farroll*.—One of the "Triers." No further information.
 The following were ejected in this county, but from what livings is not known :—
 Mr. Glyde.
 Mr. Beaumont.
 Mr. Smith.
 Mr. Story.

Total ejected from Surrey, Twenty-eight.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

UNITED CONFERENCE OF NONCONFORMISTS.

On Monday at noon the adjourned Conference of members of various denominations lately held to decide on what steps should be taken to commemorate, for teaching purposes, the ejection of 1662 re-assembled at the Baptist Library, Moorgate-street. Amongst the ministers and gentlemen present were, Edward Swaine, Esq. (in the chair), the Revs. T. Binney, J. Stoughton, J. Pillans, J. Guthrie, M.A., C. J. Middle-ditch, Dr. Katterns, E. White, J. H. Hinton, S. Green, R. Macbeth, J. Stent, and F. Trestrail, Deputy Pewtress, G. F. Whiteley, Esq., J.P., Dr. Price; and Messrs. S. Morley, E. Miall, J. M. Hare, A. Bowser, J. C. Williams, &c., &c.

After prayer had been offered by Mr. W. Heaton, and the chairman had introduced the business with a few words,

The Rev. S. Cox, the Secretary *pro tem.*, read a report from the deputation appointed to confer with the Congregational Committee. In substance the statement was that the two committees had had several

interviews, and there appeared to be but one feeling in favour of united action. But a further conference at the Congregational Library had decided against united action. The question therefore now assumed its original shape.

The Rev. EDWARD WHITE then moved, and the Rev. A. MACKENZIAL seconded—

That the report of the deputation be received and entered on the minutes.

Both gentlemen in doing so briefly referred to the final decision of the Congregational Conference, and, while regretting that result, gave its members credit for conscientious motives.

Dr. PRICE then rose and said:—I have listened with much regret to the report just presented, and should be sorry that its adoption should pass in silence. I wish more of our Congregational brethren were present, as I should be glad for them to hear what I think the occasion calls for. I am not, my dear sir, about to overlook your kind and temperate advice. I speak in sorrow, not in anger, but in my firm conviction our Congregational brethren have lost a noble opportunity, which I had fondly hoped might have been improved for good. I am one of those who entertain the conviction that the Pædobaptist and Baptist bodies ought never to have been separated. I have expressed this opinion not anonymously, but with my name attached to it, and I had hoped that this occasion of united action would have brought us closer together. The difficulties of such association I know to be great. By some they are deemed insuperable. I do not, however, think so. With our jealousies and suspicions they may be so, but let our hearts be purified by love and the work may be done. I think also that our Congregational friends have lost sight of the higher ground which would have been taken by united action. Their efforts will now be regarded as those of one sect struggling against another, instead of their being part of one loud protest on the part of the Free Church of this country against the unscriptural assumptions of the National Church. In reading from the *Nonconformist* the report of the late conference in Blomfield-street, I could not divest myself of two notions, and in frankness I will state them. Of sectarianism in the grosser form our brethren, I doubt not, are free, but I suspect that a more subtle form of the evil has had influence. Under the guise of denominationalism it may lurk and operate, and I greatly err if this be not one of the more serious evils of the day. My associations have been much with Pædobaptists, and when I have expressed the opinion that our two bodies ought to be one they have invariably concurred, but when we have talked further on the matter I have learned that though our language was the same our views differed greatly. So serious an evil do I deem the denominationalism which is now dominant, that were I beginning life again I should be very much inclined to refrain from identifying myself with any one of the ecclesiastical organisations of the day. I am aware that it is far from pleasant to stand alone, but disagreeable as it may be, I question whether the evils of such a position are not less than those which I see around us. From the report of the Blomfield-street Conference, I derive also the notion that some of our Congregational brethren thought that we might possibly go too far—might be too ultra in our views, if united. I might do them injustice, but such was my impression, and I shall be glad to learn I am in error. I judge no man—to his own Master each one of us must stand or fall—but my own conviction gathers strength daily that I cannot discharge my sense of duty without protesting against the secularity and hollowness which I believe to be inseparable from an Established Church. Let our language be mild, our spirit be catholic, but, in the name of our common Lord, let us vindicate his supremacy and the freedom of religious thought.

The Rev. R. MACBETH said that as he had been present at the several meetings that had been held in relation to this matter at the Congregational Library, he thought it right and necessary after what Dr. Price had just said, to express his full and unqualified conviction that the course adopted by the Independents in this matter, had been in no wise prompted by any spirit of sectarianism, or of denominational jealousy or exclusiveness. He thought that a moment's reflection on the manner in which the movement had originated, and gradually assumed its present form, would sustain this conviction, and explain some things which might otherwise seem doubtful. (Hear, hear.) The movement had originated in the minds of a few good and earnest men, who were anxious that this Bicentenary year should not pass without something being done to give decided and beneficial expression to that deep sense of gratitude to God, which we must all feel in contrasting our own privileges with the privations and sufferings to which our predecessors were subjected 200 years ago. The prominent idea in the minds of these men he believed was simply the accomplishment of some strictly spiritual good in their own several spheres of influence and action. With this end in view, the subject was introduced at the autumnal assembly of the Union at Birmingham. The discussion which ensued went largely in favour of special efforts being made for the erection of a number of new chapels, and otherwise providing means for the increased diffusion of evangelical truth throughout our country. The matter took this form, not so much as the result of previous concert, but as the free utterance of opinion in the assembly. In this

form it was transmitted to the hands of the committee in London. He thought that the gentlemen now present would at once perceive that that committee would naturally feel itself moved to proceed in the direction of the lines of action thus indicated by the assembly of the Union. They had done so, and the conference which they convened just as naturally continued to move onward in the same course. Now, after so many steps had been taken, and so much progress made in the manner which he had indicated, he thought it would be very readily understood how a feeling of reluctance and many practical difficulties might rise up in the way of any attempt to alter the arrangements which had been made, without supposing for a moment that those difficulties had their root in any narrow spirit of sectarianism or denominational exclusiveness. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he was perfectly satisfied not only that any suspicion of that sort would be entirely out of place in reference to the men who had been most earnest in forwarding the special movements amongst the Independents, but that those very men would be found to be amongst the most cordial and valuable supporters of any united action which might now be originated. (Hear, hear.)

The Rev. J. H. HINTON said that their course was now clear. They had only to proceed as though there had been no negotiation with the Congregational Committee. At their previous meeting, at which so many of their Congregational friends were present, it would be recollected that the following resolution was unanimously adopted:—"That, in the judgment of this meeting, it is due to the Nonconformists of 1662 that the bicentenary of their ejection from the Church of England, which will occur on the 24th of August next, should be celebrated by the Nonconformists of the 19th century, in a manner adapted at once to do honour to their memory, and to render their example useful to the present age; that, in order most effectually to obtain this end, it is, in the judgment of this meeting, of great importance that the action of the Nonconformist body should be undenominational and united." He had now the pleasure to propose the following resolution, which naturally arose out of that already passed:—

That, therefore, this meeting, consisting of English Nonconformists of various Evangelical denominations, do appoint a committee (consisting of gentlemen hereafter to be named, with power to add to their number, and to be called the Central United Committee) whose business it shall be to originate and superintend such measures as may seem to them best adapted to this end, and to raise such funds as may be necessary to liquidate the expenses thereof, and of the proceedings of this conference.

Mr. Hinton dwelt upon the necessity for a central and united agency such as was now proposed. Upon the plan proposed by the Congregational conference action would be very limited. Perhaps some fifty of our large towns would themselves take the matter up, but the country districts would need help and advice. There should be a movement that should run like fire through the land.

S. MORLEY, Esq., entirely agreed with the resolution, and seconded it with great satisfaction. He quite believed that as many Congregationalists would now join them as would have been the case before the vote of the recent conference. So far from desiring to dictate to any, nothing would give them all greater pleasure than to find every minister bringing the events of 1662 before his congregation in his own way. But they had also to deal with the general public, and it was here that the agency of a United Committee would be needful and indispensable. There would have to be courses of lectures and public meetings provided for. He could never see that in the events of 1662 there was anything specially Congregational or Baptist. (Hear, hear.) They were the common property of all Nonconformists, to strengthen their faith, and brace up their consciences. The simple truth taught by the expulsion of the 2,000 was this,—You can't have an Established Church without subscription, and you can't have subscription with liberty of conscience. (Hear, hear.) To carry out the plans of the United Committee, he offered his co-operation with great pleasure. (Cheers.)

The Rev. W. BARKER, in proof that help was needed in large as well as small towns, said he had received a letter from Birmingham asking for advice and co-operation.

E. MIAL, Esq., said he had understood that the simple object of all who had interested themselves in commemorating the events of 1662 was from the first to furnish facilities for efficient teaching and action. To suppose that any one desired to exercise authority over the churches was absurd. The Bicentenary could scarcely be commemorated without such materials being furnished as would enable people to do the work, and he thought that congregations and country ministers would be thankful for such help. They had to present the truths to be learnt from 1662 in a morally impressive form, not only to their own congregations but to the world without. It was unfortunate that there had been misapprehension, for already the Church organs were exulting over their supposed divisions. For himself and others who acted with him, he could say that from the first they had been averse to put what were called their extreme views in the foreground on this occasion, and thought it impolitic that this movements should be identified with the Liberation Society. They sought only for co-operation in efforts during the present year to raise the tone of moral and religious feeling, and were anxious to put aside all that was antagonistic that Nonconformists might be indoctrinated in the lessons which the Bicentenary was calculated to teach. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. BINNEY said that money was at the

root of the difficulties as to combined action. A fund raised for building chapels must be spent denominationally. Their deputation to the Congregational Committee had acted in good faith, and though the Conference had overruled their view, he did not think there was any sectarian feeling in the decision come to. For himself, he had resolved to take no part in this movement. But he found fault with no one in the matter. It arose out of the circumstances of the case. He had declined to be a member of the Congregational Committee, and he must decline to serve on a united committee. His reasons were purely personal, and needed no explanation. He thought it right and proper to say thus much.

The Rev. J. STOUGHTON thought Mr. Binney went too far in saying that the money business was the obstacle to united action. Having been acquainted with the plans of the Congregationalists from the first, he must say that the difficulties were of another kind. For himself he thought that individuals of different denominations might combine in this work with advantage, but that there were great difficulties in the uniting of Nonconformist bodies.

The CHAIRMAN corroborated the view expressed by Mr. Stoughton, that the money question was not the main obstacle to undenominational action.

A sub-committee of five gentlemen was then appointed to choose a list of names for the general committee.

During their retirement, some suggestions were made by various gentlemen relative to the future plans of the Committee. It was suggested among other things that an historical paper should be prepared for circulation which would help to meet the attacks and misrepresentations of their opponents, and refute such statements as have appeared in the *English Churchman and Record*. It was also urged that the committee should not attempt to lay down any uniform rule with regard to the lessons to be drawn from the Ejection of 1662, but rather to leave lecturers and speakers free to adopt their own course.

On the return of the sub-committee, Mr. Morley read a long list of names of gentlemen for the Central Committee, comprising Independents, Baptists, Friends, Presbyterians and Methodists. As, however, each of the gentlemen is to be personally applied to to join the committee, we withhold the names until the committee is constituted.

The following resolution was subsequently moved by the Rev. S. GREEN, seconded by the Rev. J. STENT, and carried unanimously:—

That for the service of the Central Committee there may be appointed a treasurer and secretaries, one of whom shall be remunerated for his services; the nomination to be in the hands of the committee.

A vote of thanks to the chairman was carried by acclamation.

CONFERENCE OF WELSH INDEPENDENTS.

A Conference of Welsh Independents was held at Neath on New Year's Day, at which a hundred and twenty ministers and laymen were present.

The Rev. DAVID REES, Llanelly, was elected Chairman. Appropriate passages of Scripture were read by the Rev. JOHN THOMAS, of Liverpool. A hymn was sung and a prayer was offered by the Revs. W. GRIFFITHS, Llanharan, and R. THOMAS, Bangor. After a short speech from the chairman, the Rev. D. HUGHES, B.A., Tredegar, read a paper prepared by himself and the Rev. T. REES, Beaufort, which contained the following recommendations:—

1. That all friends of Dissent should search and preserve carefully all manuscripts, pamphlets, records in parish registers, engravings on gravestones or on the walls of old chapels, or anything written on the leaves of old family Bibles, and any other old books calculated to throw light on the history of Nonconformity.

2. While we regard it as very necessary to collect every historical material for the use of learned readers, we think it is very important that popular lectures should be delivered in every neighbourhood during this year, on the life, times, and principles of those who first founded Dissent in the Principality. In order that this might be effectually done it would be very desirable to aim at having all denominations to co-operate. It seems that this should be our great aim in the present movement—to bring to notice the Puritan Fathers—exhibit the state of the times in which they lived—set forth the persecuting and narrow spirit of the Established Church to which they belonged, and which remains unchanged in our days—explain the principles under the influence of which they acted, as well as their determined honesty to act upon their principles, whatever that might cost them. That which distinguishes the Church of Christ from every other church is that His laws alone are obeyed by it as such, while every State Church is bound to obey the laws of the State it may be connected with. A State Church may adorn its ministers with learning and gentility—it may form its services in a becoming and beautiful style, and have all its clergymen fitted to set forth powerfully, eloquently, and effectually, all the subjects it wishes to teach. But, thought it attain all this and make itself fair and respectable in the sight of the public, no State Church can ever set itself forth as a pure Church of Christ, obeying Him alone in all His commandments, and refusing to acknowledge any one else its head. It seems, indeed, that there is great need for Dissenters to teach the people in these days the sentiments of Scripture concerning the independency and spirituality of Christ's kingdom. The present Bicentenary movement gives a very natural and fit occasion for bringing this subject before the public. For we cannot help perceiving that the efforts of Dissent have greatly influenced the State Church during the last quarter of a century; the Evangelical clergy have awoke, and are striving to preach the Gospel within the Church of England, and the good result which has followed their labour has kept the Church from sinking into stupor and degradation, and has even raised it in the sight of many. For the good thus effected within the Establishment we rejoice. But while the Church

has thus bettered itself in many places as to its ministry by following Dissenters, there is great danger lest the people should be led to think that the same essential purity belongs to the State Church as belongs to the spiritual Church of Christ described in the New Testament, without considering that the unnatural connection between it and the State makes it a political institution rather than the Church of Christ, whatever efforts at reformation it may make.

3. Besides collecting the history of Nonconformity, teaching and illustrating its principles, it is deemed necessary to have some material object so placed as to be a standing monument of this movement, and that worthy of our forefathers. After paying due attention to the many suggestions received from influential persons both in South and North, as well as the feeling exhibited at former meetings, we find that a college-house worthy of our denomination and age is the great desideratum. Our brethren the Independents in England among other things have determined to build a Congregational Hall in London for the use of the denomination is general as a part of their Bicentenary memorial. And we as Independents in Wales would honour ourselves by contributing a little to assist in that noble work, that we may look upon the building as belonging to us as well as to them.

A vote of thanks to the proposers of the paper was then proposed by the Rev. O. EVANS, Fetter-lane, London, and seconded by D. DAVIES, Esq., Aberdare and carried.

The Rev. R. THOMAS, Bangor, proposed,—

That the Conference wishes to show its sincere respect to the regard paid by the two thousand Nonconformists to the authority of Christ as Head of the Church, the obligations of conscience, and the power of truth, and while the law of Uniformity is in force, it advises all who are of Evangelical sentiments within the Establishment to follow the example of the fathers.

In the course of an able speech, Mr. THOMAS said:—The Act of Uniformity stands till this day on the Statute Book of Great Britain—only that the Toleration Act defends Dissenters. It is under that act that we meet here to-day; and it is defended by that act that we worship God every Sabbath. Our fathers were thankful for that act, and we are thankful. But it appears very unnatural, to say the least, for one man to talk of tolerating another to worship God as the Bible teaches him. May the day dawn when there shall be free trade in religion throughout every land, and when every one shall be equal, and when no earthly State in the world shall interfere with the rights of Christ's Church!

The Rev. E. ROBERTS, Cwmavon, in seconding the resolution, said:—I feel anxious to bear the testimony of my respect to the 2,000 Nonconformists, because they acknowledged Christ as the Head of the Church. But do not all Christians acknowledge Christ to be the Head of the Church? Does not the Established Church testify that it takes Christ as the Head of the Church? What caused our fathers to proclaim their Nonconformity still remains to urge us to continue, and calls upon others who are in the Church of liberal sentiment to leave. Men are found in the present age ready to sign any articles, without caring whether they agree with their opinions or not. They say that they have a right to interpret them as they think proper, and are not bound to receive them in their strict, true sense. They pay no attention to the claims of conscience. The old Puritans were too honest to do this; they felt the power of the truth, and the claims of conscience. Rather than sign articles which they did not believe in their original, proper, and true sense, and then explain them so as to meet their own views, they refused to submit to the authorities. Instead of signing articles without believing them, and taking an oath which they did not mean to keep, they resolved to be Nonconformists. Every honest man ought to imitate them.

The resolution was supported by the Rev. W. MORGAN, Carmarthen.

There was some difference of opinion as to the propriety and good taste of the last clause of the resolution, but eventually it was passed unanimously.

The Rev. T. REES, Beaufort, proposed,—

That it is very important to make a diligent search for every historical material which may be found in old manuscripts, parish registers, gravestones, and the walls of old chapels, as well as any old books containing the history of the Welsh Nonconformists, and collect them carefully to one place, so as to publish them in any way that may be deemed best.

He said: The memory of the Two Thousand has been sadly neglected. While old bards who have done nothing but written some foolish songs are preserved in remembrance, the greatest part of these Two Thousand are forgotten, and nothing but their names remains. It is agreed to commemorate all who have left a mark on their age. No one did more than the Puritans. They made Britain what it is. The most effectual mode to preserve their memories is to gather up the fragments, for only fragments remain. There are many things in the State-paper Office, noblemen's palaces, and parish registers—to search these would not be too much were all to join. Job Morganny and Dr. Owen Pugh travelled the length and breadth of the country to collect the history of old bards. Great praise is due to them for their patriotism. But here are men much more worthy, men who sacrificed everything for conscience' sake. Would it be impossible to have some one like Job to collect everything that can be had of their history? What made them leave the Church? It is said they were not against the connexion between Church and State. Perhaps that is true of the Presbyterians. But they were opposed to the canons which they were requested to agree with. We ought to have a society to expose the corruptions in the Church as well as that which now exposes the unnatural connection between it and the State. The Liberation Society works well, but it does not do enough. We thank you, Mr. Chairman, for exposing in your periodical

the connexion between Church and State, but you ought to have said more about the internal corruptions of the Church and the false doctrines of the Prayer-book, on account of which the Puritans left.

The Rev. J. LEWIS, Fluellen, seconded the resolution. He said:—We exhort the Evangelical clergy to follow their example. We do well. I believe they ought to do it. They wrong their consciences by staying in the Church; but I consider that it is a step that requires a great deal of self-denial to give up a comfortable living, to break near ties, and to part with warm friends for conscience' sake, as the immortal Two Thousand did. I believe it important for us to ask when urging the clergy to deny themselves thus, Do we possess the spirit to do what we urge on them? To commend bravery and urge to self-denial is a pleasant task when others are suffering. Let us show that we possess the principles which we commend to others. Every denomination may find work for itself by opposing its own corruptions. Corruptions are not to be found in the Church alone: every denomination wants to be reformed; every denomination has corruptions that require the spirit of the old Puritans to overcome them. To reform our own internal corruptions would be a deed worthy of 1662. I hope Independents will not be backward. We ought to make it a point, during this year, to bring our principles and views to bear upon the young people of our congregation.

The Rev. W. JONES, Swansea, proposed,—

That the present time is very advantageous to give lectures on the lives, characters, times, and principles of the Puritan fathers, and we exhort every neighbourhood in the Principality to devise some means among themselves to accomplish this. Likewise, that the Revs. J. Rees, Canaan; T. Davies, Siloah; and Dr. Davies, Swansea, be recommended to draw out a list of subjects for lectures, together with a list of books suitable for reference.

Mr. Jones said that Mr. Rees, Beaufort, had worked hard to collect the history of these men. He hoped that he should now be so far assisted that the second edition might be greatly enlarged.

The Rev. B. OWENS, Merthyr, seconded the resolution, and Dr. DAVIES, Swansea, supported it.

The Rev. T. THOMAS, Glandwr, proposed,—

That this Conference recommends that the week ending August 24th be set apart, as far as practicable, for united prayer, to thank God for enabling the Nonconformists to make such a sacrifice for their principles, and for the great blessing which attended their labours in our country. Connected with this, to recommend that sermons bearing on the spirituality of Christ's kingdom be preached on the Sabbath, August 24th.

The Rev. T. DAVIES, Llanelly, seconded it.

The Rev. R. PERKINS and Mr. JOHN WILLIAMS proposed,—

That it would be very desirable in order to have a worthy commemoration, to have all denominations to join in gathering information, deliver lectures, and exchange pulpits when convenient.

The Rev. J. DAVIES, Aberaman, proposed,—

That the entrance of the year 1862 as the two-hundredth since the departure of the two thousand Nonconformists from the Established Church, suggests the propriety, besides taking notice of their principles, of making some visible and permanent memorial, worthy of the occasion, to be raised by the Congregational body in the Principality. And as it was through the instrumentality of one of the Two Thousand that the first college for training young men for the ministry was started among us, we believe that a college-house would be the most consistent with the circumstance, and, according to the suggestions we have received, the most likely thing to secure co-operation among the denomination.

The CHAIRMAN said:—We all feel that something material, visible, and permanent should be had in remembrance of the great sacrifice and constant activity of the immortal 2,000. It is evident that we are in possession of the feelings of the majority; but we do not desire it to be referred to majority, but to have the unanimous action of the Independent body in Wales. Doubtless, there will be difference of opinion regarding minor things—such as the locality for building, whether it would be better for students to be resident or non-resident, and the best mode of uniting North and South. We have at present two institutions with highly-respected tutors, whose comfort and honour we must always keep before our minds. But I think these things may be laid aside until we shall have raised at least 12,000*l.*; after that a committee might be elected to represent North and South, to consider the details or give it to the vote of subscribers. They all knew that something must be done, and that very shortly, to the College-house at Brecon. We have not a foot's breadth of ground outside the College for tutor or student to tread upon, which is a great disadvantage to body and soul. Besides, the interest of 1,200*l.* is spent yearly for repairing that building. One of the 2,000—the Rev. Samuel Jones, Brynllwyrch—commenced collegiate education among us as a denomination, and there would be nothing more consonant with a visible and permanent memorial of our fathers than an honourable college with a good fund, to turn out from age to age worthy men to carry on the work so nobly commenced by them, and for which they sacrificed everything.

THOMAS WILLIAMS, Esq., Aberdare, in seconding the resolution, said:—We should be unworthy of ourselves, our age, and our fathers, if we did nothing on such an important occasion as this, that would be a worthy memorial of such eminent men. We want to have a memorial of the fathers—a memorial that the denomination may join in, and hand it down as a standing inheritance to generations yet unborn. Nothing appears to me more to the purpose than a college with a good fund. If we sacrifice worthily of our fathers, and conscientiously according to our several abilities, we can easily raise twenty thousand pounds, and give two or three years' time to pay the money by instalments.

After some further conversation all agreed that the college must be founded.

Dr. DAVIES, Swansea, proposed,—

That the following gentlemen be appointed to consider and

report upon the whole subject of ministerial education, and that such report be referred to the consideration of the various counties, and that the question be finally settled at the annual meeting of Brecon College in June next.

This was seconded by the Rev. J. DAVIES, Aberaman.

The Rev. E. ROBERTS, Cwmafan, proposed, and the Rev. W. P. DAVIES, Rhymney, seconded:—

That a committee be formed to carry out the proposals of this meeting, and correspond with friends in North and South Wales on the matter, and likewise to arrange for another conference from this to May, where they may deem best.

Mr. JOHN GRIFFITHS, London, proposed, and the Rev. J. REES, Canaan, seconded,—

That the report of the meeting be published and distributed throughout the churches in the way the secretaries think best.

Votes of thanks were given to the chairman, and to the Independent churches at Neath for their great kindness and liberality in providing for the meeting.

CONTROVERSY ON THE SUBJECT.

The *English Churchman* has entered the lists heavily armed against the Bicentenary Commemoration, and in its number of Jan. 23rd devotes not less than eight pages to the subject. The first of these articles is a continuation of the "Original Papers" of an historical nature. The second is a rejoinder by "M. A." to our late article commenting on the *Churchman's* historical fictions and contains a charge against us of "scandalous fabrication," on which we shall have something to say next week. Then come two columns and a half of leader matter, the bulk being quotations from the last number of the *Liberator* of list of works bearing on the subject, of which we doubt not the readers of the *English Churchman* will gladly avail themselves in order that they may carry out its advice to get up counter "popular lectures." Our contemporary further gives a long extract from "The Annals of England" bearing on the Nonconformists of 1662 and the Act of Uniformity, a report of the Congregational Conference with the heading "Divided Dissenters," and "Templar's" letter to the *Morning Star*.

That letter, calling in question the right of modern Dissenters to use the Bicentenary as a means of inculcating Anti-State-Church views, has called forth in the *Star* what the editor describes as an animated, but unequal controversy. "A Templar" has been fully answered by "H. S. S.," "James Brown," and "4, Serjeant's Inn," and has prudently retired from the field. We are sorry that we cannot quote at length from this spirited correspondence, but one of the points of special interest is so well put by "H. S. S." that we must make room for it:—

We are told that we cannot be descendants of the ejected body because we hold different opinions from those which were maintained by them. We admit that we hold different opinions; we should be surprised if we did not. I suppose that there is no body in the world which has not made some advance during the last two centuries. The present bench of bishops would, I suppose, maintain some opinions contrary to those held by Laud and his compeers; yet I apprehend they would be perfectly correct in saying that they are "descended" from them. The House of Commons is a somewhat different institution from what it was when it passed the Act of Uniformity, the Conventicle Act, and the Five Mile Act. Would any members who should now speak of the members of that House as their "forefathers" be told by any one but the correspondent whom "Templar" quotes, that "nothing could be more contrary to the truth"? Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen holds her dignity with very different prerogatives from those which attached to it in the days of Queen Elizabeth; is her Majesty not "descended" from her Royal predecessor? If the view so ridiculously put forward by the "eminent writer and profound scholar" who corresponds with the *Cambria Daily Leader* were worth anything, our ancestors could have had no descendants, and we could have no ancestors. Any difference of opinion, according to this "eminent writer and profound scholar," cuts asunder the link, and we are left, like Topsy, to say, "I 'spects I growed."

THE EJECTED OF 1662 AND THEIR DESCENDANTS. (From the *Morning Star*.)

Is it too much to say that the societies which still occupy perhaps the very buildings in which Baxter preached,—in which doctrines substantially the same with his are still taught,—in which the forms of worship he approved are still observed—are descended from the ejected clergy of 1662? What is true of one such society is true of thousands. Strictly speaking, some of them had an earlier origin. But the great majority of Nonconformist congregations must be able to trace their existence to the event that gave Nonconformity a conspicuous political existence—that made it as much a feature in the life of England as representative government, as much a fact in the history of England as the Revolution itself. The genuineness of the lineage is not at all affected by the differences that have been developed in the course of two centuries. A man is not less his grandfather's grandson because the resemblance between them falls short of identity. Happily for themselves and for society, the Nonconformists of to-day do not hold all the opinions or observe all the usages of the Nonconformists of 1662. If they did, there would be less to honour in the example of these latter. They suffered for diversity and freedom, not for uniformity and bondage. They went out of the Church because within it they had not liberty to differ and to grow. They did not agree together in all points. They could not subscribe a common memorandum of objections to the Articles or the Liturgy. They agreed only in objecting to the Act of Uniformity,—in objecting to being made hypocrites and slaves. They were willing enough to remain in the Church, if only they might teach and worship according to their consciences. They did

not seek to impose on others the burden they found intolerable to themselves. They sought only liberty of conscience—and they found it. Very dearly they paid for it,—but they bought it for their posterity as well as for themselves. The Free Churches that they founded, or at any rate enlarged, received the bequest and have maintained it. They have even learned to broaden into a philosophy that which the Two Thousand acted upon as an instinct. The Voluntarism or Anti-State-Churchism of to-day is simply the fact of Nonconformity reasoned out into a principle. The men who hold the principle are surely the men to celebrate the fact that gave it birth. We trust they will make the celebration as broad as the principles they profess—as conspicuous as the event they commemorate—as uncompromising as the worthies they would honour. Let there be no attempt to monopolise to a denomination that which belongs to the English people—to degrade into the anniversary of a sect the birthday of a universal truth. The Two Thousand were the heroes and martyrs of religious liberty. In the light of that glorious distinction, let us not search out the peculiarities of their forms of faith or worship. Their spirit gave a new life to England. Let us not pretend to rebuild their sepulchres if we mean only to chisel out afresh the dead letters of their chapel trust-deeds.

THE CONGREGATIONAL MEMORIAL FUND.

We have already stated that the total subscriptions announced at the late conference at the Congregational Library were nearly 27,000*l.*, making, with 12,000*l.* promised in Lancashire, a total of nearly 40,000*l.* as the beginning of the memorial fund. Amongst the donors whose names have been announced are—J. R. Mills, Esq., 5,000*l.*; S. Morley, Esq., 5,000*l.*; J. Crossley, Esq., 5,000*l.*; A Friend, by Mr. J. Crossley, 3,000*l.*; J. Wilson, Esq., 2,000*l.*; J. Kershaw, Esq., M.P., 1,000*l.*; Messrs. Wells and Perry, 1,000*l.*; A Friend, per Rev. Dr. Brown, 1,000*l.*; A Friend, 1,000*l.*; Eusebius Smith, Esq., 800*l.*; W. Lancaster, Esq., Southampton, 100*l.*; J. Prentice, Esq., 500 guineas; B. Whitworth, Esq., Fleetpond, 500*l.*; Rev. G. Smith, 100*l.*; Rev. W. Tyler, 50*l.*; Rev. J. Corbin, 50 guineas; Rev. J. Pearsall, 60 guineas; Rev. T. C. Hine, 50*l.*; Rev. J. C. Gallaway, 25*l.*

THE LIBERATION SOCIETY IN YORKSHIRE.

SCARBOROUGH.—Mr. Carvell Williams, the secretary of the Liberation Society, being in Yorkshire to stir up its friends to activity during the present year, a considerable number of gentlemen were invited to meet him, at Jackson's Hotel, Scarborough, on Tuesday evening last. All the leading Dissenters of the town were present, and all the congregations were represented. The Rev. Dr. Evans presided, and, after the company had taken tea, Mr. Williams delivered an address full of interesting facts, illustrating the new circumstances in which the society's work is now carried on.—The Rev. R. Baggins then moved a resolution expressing gratification at the position now occupied by the Anti-State Church question. He thought that Nonconformists owed an incalculable debt of gratitude to the society for its past efforts, and he regarded its recent defeats as the preludes to victories greater than it had yet achieved.—Mr. Whitaker, a Conference Wesleyan, who seconded the motion, in referring to the evidence of Dr. Osborn and Mr. Bunting before the Lords' Committee on Church-rates, said that his twenty-seven years' knowledge of his own body, in various places, enabled him to say that two-thirds of them were opposed to Church-rates, and that their views had been greatly misrepresented.—The Rev. Mr. Backhouse moved a resolution affirming it to be the duty of volunteers to make special efforts this year to diffuse their principles. He wished that the interesting and comprehensive statement of Mr. Williams had been heard by all the Nonconformists of the town, and offered some suggestions relative to the Bicentenary of St. Bartholomew's Day.—Mr. Ald. Wheldon said they had been highly favoured in being put in possession of so many valuable facts, and they should now set to work with new ardour.—Mr. March and Mr. Councillor Smith, also a Conference Wesleyan, proposed the appointment of a local committee, and Mr. Rowntree and the Rev. G. D. Bartlett moved a vote of thanks to the deputation for his most instructive address.—A vote of thanks was also given to Dr. Evans, who, in reply, made some feeling references to the time when he stood alone in the town in the advocacy of the principles which now found so many warm advocates. The time had been when he was stigmatised as a firebrand and one who should be avoided by good men; but he had lived to find that attachment to right principles brought with it the noblest reward a man could enjoy.—*Leeds Mercury*.

DRIFFIELD.—"A lecture," says the *Driffield Observer*, on "The Right and the Wrong of the Church-rate Question" was delivered in the Corn Exchange on Wednesday evening by J. Carvell Williams, Esq., of London, the Secretary to the Liberation Society. The room was crowded to excess, many having to stand during the evening. Mr. H. Angas took the chair. Mr. Williams stated that his visit was occasioned by the determination of some of the inhabitants to compel other people to help to support their religion. The greater part of the money raised by Church-rates was not, in fact, spent on the fabric at all. In proof of this he quoted from a Parliamentary return of the money raised and expended from 1853 to 1854, in numerous parishes in the East Riding. The sum spent in the repair of churches in comparison with the amount of Church-rates raised was so ridiculously

small that the reading of the figures caused the greatest amusement and laughter. The Rev. W. Mitchell moved, and the Rev. J. Hutchin seconded, a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Williams for his valuable and convincing lecture.

HULL.—On Thursday, Mr. J. Carvell Williams, of London, met the leading Dissenters of Hull to acquaint them with the recent proceedings of the Liberation Society, and also with its intended operations, and also to confer with them as to the formation of a local organisation in connexion with the society. Among those present were the Rev. J. Sibree, who acted as chairman, the Rev. Messrs. Redford, Ollerenshaw, O'Dell, Dodgson, Kirkus, Thompson, and Petty, and Messrs. Irving, Gresham, Malcom, Roberts, Kidd, Sisson, and Hudson. After some conversation relative to the duty of the volunteers of Hull, a resolution was unanimously passed to the effect that the meeting had entire sympathy with the principles and aim of the society, and was desirous of enabling it to extend efforts which had already resulted in important gains to the cause of religious equality. Another resolution appointed a local committee for the purpose of co-operating with the London committee, and it was stated that this local organisation would take the place of the Hull Religious Freedom Society. Mr. Williams received a vote of thanks for his visit, and for the valuable and lucid statement which he had made.—*Hull News*.

YORK.—Mr. Williams addressed a meeting at the Adelphi Hotel, in this city, on Friday. Joseph Rowntree, Esq., acted as chairman. He described the steps which had been taken to diffuse facts illustrative of the working of the Establishment, and pointed out how volunteers in every locality might help to circulate everything that the London Executive published. It was agreed to form a local committee, and to raise the local subscription list.

THE CHURCH DEFENCE MOVEMENT.

The numerous Church Defence Associations throughout the country are beginning to bestir themselves. One has just been formed at Birmingham, and the person to move that it be constituted was no less a celebrity than the Rev. Dr. MILLER. At the beginning of his speech he gave expression to an honourable sentiment:—

There were few towns in England which had been characterised by a more frequent co-operation between Nonconformists and members of the Church of England than Birmingham—(hear, hear,)—and with regard to the matter of philanthropy he must be allowed, even at that meeting, to express a hope that no measures they might take as a society, would tend to a disruption of that co-operation in these matters of common charity. (Applause.)

At the same time he was most thoroughly persuaded, without any misgiving or any reserve, that there was a cause for banding themselves together. That cause he thought was twofold—the operations of “the marvellously well-organised” Liberation Society, “a very active and very clever body of men,” and the Bicentenary of the Act of Uniformity. On this latter subject Dr. Miller spoke at great length, and being “a representative man” we give his remarks in full as published in the *Record*:—

Their Nonconforming friends had determined to celebrate that event; but at present they were not quite agreed as to the way in which it should be done. Some thought that it would best be done by bringing some very strong aggressive force into the Anti-State-Church movement, and some by making it merely a manifestation of their principles, in order to their dissemination. He, for one, believed that the Dissenters were making a most grievous blunder in making this fuss, because they were wrong in their history. (Hear, hear.) The veriest tyro of history knew that those two thousand men did not come out of the Church on Dissenting principles. There was not a man in the room, unless he were utterly unacquainted with that period of English history—and he ought to be ashamed of himself if he was, who did not know that those men came out of the Church adhering to its principles, and rejecting those of Dissenters. (Hear, hear.) He was not there to justify their ejection, or the Act of Uniformity; but he did protest that Dissenters could not claim them. To say they could would be to subvert the cause of Nonconformity. (Hear, hear.) He would just confirm what he had to say by quoting the words of one of the most able and eloquent Nonconformists—Dr. Winter Hamilton, of Leeds. [Dr. Miller here quoted the remarkable passage which appeared in last Monday's *Record*, in which Dr. Hamilton disclaims all right on the part of Independents to record the 24th of August “as their memorial day,” and declares that it was “robbery to keep it as our festival.” (Hear, hear.) “It is suicide.” (Hear, hear, and laughter.) He (Dr. Miller) maintained, upon that extract alone, that their Nonconformist friends were making an entire mistake, and he believed they would find it out before the year was over, in committing themselves to an aggressive agitation against the Church of England. He did believe that the feeling of the great body of the people of this country was, that during the last thirty years such an enormous amount of home heathenism had been counteracted, so many outcast children had been taught, and so many house-to-house visitations had been paid that they would not look with satisfaction upon any movement having for its object not merely to impede, but to destroy the Church of England altogether. (Applause.) He did not often speak for his clerical brethren, but he thought he might venture to be their spokesman on this point, namely, that there was not one clergyman in the room who did not look with reluctance upon leaving his work in his parish to take part in controversial subjects. (Hear, hear.) For his own part, he was always far happier when doing his own work in his own parish; but then he could not sit calmly by and see an attack made upon the Church of which they were sworn members, without rising up to protect her. (Hear, hear.) On Thursday last there was a numerous conference in the Congregational Library, in London, to

discuss the question of the celebration of the Bicentenary of St. Bartholomew, notwithstanding that the Dissenters, according to Dr. Hamilton, were committing “suicide” in doing so. (Laughter.) Upon this occasion he was bound to say there were some gentlemen, lay and clerical, who spoke in a very proper spirit. “But [reading] Mr. Merley twitted Dr. Vaughan and other ministers as ‘safe men,’ because opposed to ‘the extreme men,’ who agitated on Church-rates and other alleged grievances. He described these ‘safe men’ as men who are in the habit of shaking hands with certain estimable clergymen of the Church of England.” (Laughter.) Then the Rev. Samuel Martin said, “There were some people who with a spoonful of honey wished to stop their mouths. They might try to discover as much as they liked a common foundation, but it was useless.” Really he (Dr. Miller) had always thought there was a foundation underlying all their differences concerning Church government. (Hear, hear.) It had been so often advocated upon the platform of the Bible Society that he thought there was no doubt about it. If there was, it became them to beware how they co-operated with those who had no common foundation with themselves. (Applause.) Mr. Martin went on, “and they might talk as long as they liked about peace and love, which never had existed between the different denominations of Christians in England for the last two centuries, and did not now exist.” He said “he would not unite with the Free Church, because if he did, he would be tongue-tied as to the Established Church;” but, he added, “anything like yoking with any but those in perfect sympathy with themselves, and in whom they had perfect trust, would prove utterly futile. The time was come when they could no longer be treacherous to their Nonconformity, and if they had to give up the acquaintance of every Evangelical clergyman they had ever known, they must be prepared to do it. He prized all silence, but he would not buy the friendship of every member of the Church of England, even were he promised the whole of its patronage, at such a price. He did not think it worth it. He said this because he felt that on every hand there were attempts to stop their mouths and temptations to hold their peace.” Really, proceeded the Rev. Doctor, if they who had even offended some of their brethren with an extreme co-operation with Dissenters, were to have the hand of Christian brotherhood thrown back with taunt, it became a serious question as to how far that co-operation was possible in future. (Hear, hear.) He said it with reluctance, in fact he did not believe he had ever made a speech with more reluctance than he made that one, but he felt it his bounden duty to say what he had said. Co-operation was good, and in some cases beneficial, but still there was such a thing as truth and consistency, and such a thing as loyalty to the Church of which they were ministers and members. (Hear, hear.) Believing as he did that their new Association was not to cloak those blots in their system to which he had previously alluded, believing that their motto was like Colonel Mason's elsewhere,—“Defence, and not defiance,”—he thought there was a cause for the formation of it, and to the utmost extent he should heartily give it his cordial support. (Applause.)

Lord Lyttelton was appointed president of the Association.

On the 21st Mr. HOARE lectured at the Victoria Rooms, Bristol, to a very small audience on his favourite scheme, “The importance of joint counsel and co-operation between the clergy and laity in furthering the work of the Church of England.” The lecture was not very controversial, nor, sooth to say, very intelligible. Mr. Hoare said they had dukes among their lay consultees, and why should they not have royalty? Speaking of the Book of Common Prayer, the lecturer said that all the Nonconformists in England, if they were to speak the honest truth, would have to spend a long time before they produced a book equal to their blessed Book of Common Prayer. Thus much by way of allusion, and the only allusion he should make a party nature. So far as we can make out, one of Mr. Hoare's pet schemes is to regenerate society by tea-parties—

He wanted to see tea-parties, or, as they were called in Yorkshire, “tea-fights.” (Laughter.) Why they should be called so he did not know, without the phrase were a corruption of “tea-fites.” He did not say that, because they might get ladies to make tea, for the name of lady had something of a fashionable sound about it; but they adopted the Scriptural phrase, and called them “devout women.” He had himself seen those tea-parties on a large and small scale, and the effect was wonderful in drawing together persons of all classes in the parish. (Cheers.) It was supposed that any lady present would understand that she might bring to the common room—nothing like a school-room—her own tea-things, and might have a little tea-tray, where she could make tea for half-a-dozen or a dozen, and gather people around her of her own friends to make conversation for her, and she would have associated with her at that tea-tray, not a circle of her own friends entirely, but persons of different positions in the parish. He had seen himself the daughter of a duke making tea for a mechanic in a village—(applause)—and they might judge the pleasure it gave him to come into the society of his superiors, and to hear the interchange of ideas, which would be very attractive to gentlemen at present not members of the Establishment; nay, who might regard the Establishment with something like dislike and positive hatred, because of its *hauteur* and distance, and because it had not taken those pains to make itself agreeable in a social point of view which it might have done.

In the course of his lecture Mr. Hoare said that Lord Palmerston himself, in writing a letter to a venerable archdeacon who sent him a document, characterised the Liberation Society as a very dangerous body; but he (the lecturer) felt that whatever the men's motives might be, they were under great obligations to the society. (Laughter and cheers.) Mr. Hoare thought that his plan would establish a kind of freemasonry in the parishes, and that the appearance presented would be attractive to those at present not members of the Establishment. (Cheers.)

The Rev. J. B. CLIFFORD, in moving a vote of thanks to the lecturer, disdained the romantic side

of the State-Church controversy, and came out strongly for the Act of Uniformity, “which compelled all the clergy to be episcopally ordained”:—

He was not going to speak disparagingly of his Nonconformist friends; but he did deeply regret on every account the position they were now taking,—not only a position by the Liberation Society, but a position taken by the large body of Independents, Baptists, Presbyterians, and other denominations almost unitedly, viz., that in this year, 1862, they were about to commemorate an act of most extraordinary devotion—the ejection of 2,000 ministers of religion from the Established Church—he meant in consequence of the Act of Uniformity. Now, if they chose to celebrate that in a quiet manner, he should not have any objection, if it was to further true vital godliness; but he did not hesitate to say that that was not the motive (cheers), and he would tell them why. He said it was not the motive, because in every one of their publications,—in the *Liberator*, in the *Nonconformist* newspaper, and in the *Congregational Union Book*, which he thought was a bad book, he wished that to be understood (cheers); it was a bad book, and a dishonest book, he wished that to be understood too,—in these publications, and in a variety of other publications which they were bringing out, the grand object declared was to set forth the conduct of those ministers—he meant the position of those ministers as oppressed by the Church of England. Now, why he regretted it so much was not simply on that ground; but there was another side of the question. Those very men who were associated with those Nonconformist men had themselves previously ejected from the Church of England all the Episcopalians they possibly could (cheers); and by a system which Cromwell established, a number of men were appointed throughout the whole country called the “Triers,” who went through the length and breadth of the land on various pretensions. He used the word advisedly: they ejected thousands—a great many more than 2,000—(a voice on the platform: “6,000”) of the episcopally ordained clergy of the Church of England; and in addition to that, he begged to say that he was prepared to refer to books written by Nonconformists themselves to prove that those episcopally ordained clergymen ejected by those “Triers” under the tyrant Cromwell—for there never was a worse tyrant on this earth—(loud applause)—he said, amongst them were such men as Chillingworth, such men as Hales, and other godly men of such a character—irreproachable and God-fearing men—that the great Dr. Owen, in whom the Dissenters on some accounts might justly glory—(cheers)—went, and as one of the number insisted that the act should be reversed. He showed that the act of aggression was equally great—his friend Price would say much greater—(laughter)—as he knew his sentiments—but it was as equally great an act of oppression as any ever inflicted upon the Nonconformists by the Act of Uniformity.

But even Mr. Clifford's stern denunciation of Dissenters could not convince Mr. Hoare that they were so very mischievous, for in responding to the vote of thanks he said he wanted freedom, and if the Liberation Society did nothing else but give them such freedom as was not incompatible with the Established Church he hoped it would succeed, and as a cure of the sores in their communion, which he had alluded to, he would suggest his specific, which was, lay co-operation and tea-parties. (Laughter and applause.)

On Thursday, January 23rd, the Rev. J. T. Eagar, M.A., incumbent of Audenshaw, near Manchester, was lecturing at Newcastle in connexion with the newly-formed Church Institution in that town. His subject was “The Property of the Church.” In his introductory remarks he said that the object of those who founded the Anti-Church and State Association was to separate Church and State, and the chief instrumentality used was to circulate millions of tracts throughout the country, containing the most malignant falsehoods concerning the doctrines, the clergy, and the endowments of the Church. With success they changed their name to the Liberation Society, and “their present avowed objects are not simply to separate Church and State, but to confiscate the endowments of the Church, and turn her sacred edifices into secular uses.” He could admire the consistency of the regicide Cromwell, who devoted the property of the Church to the extension of his own religious views. ‘Tis true he robbed the Church; but the “Liberators” go far beyond, and would rob God. Here is the accusation—let them read and repent. “Will a man rob God? &c., &c.”—Malachi iii. 8, 9, 10. Are not the “Liberators” invoking the curse and despising the blessing?

SIR LAURENCE PALK, M.P., ON CHURCH-RATES.—His noble friend in the chair had also alluded to the great question of Church-rates. He quite agreed with him that it was one great point of difference between the Liberals and the Conservatives. (Hear.) He admitted that at first he was very much in favour of a settlement of that question. He trusted that good feelings would prevail on both sides, and that the Dissenters might be relieved from that which they considered an onerous tax, consistent with the safety and well-being of the Church, because at the time when he first entered the House of Commons the Dissenters claimed to be relieved from what they called a “grievance.” Times changed. The Dissenters thought that they had acquired power. They then changed their tone, organised themselves, and said this,—“We will not accept any terms. We will not rest until we reduce the Church of England to that which we are ourselves—a sect of religion.” (Cheers.) The moment this was asserted his course was clear. He had never been for separating the Church from the State. (Cheers.) He believed that the union of the Church and the State was necessary for the Constitution of this country (cheers); and although he was perfectly willing to relieve the Dissenters from what they considered to be a burden and an unfair tax upon them, he had not been, he was not, and he did not think that

he ever should be, prepared by his vote to sanction the disunion of the Church from the State. (Applause.) Times had changed. The day of compromise was past. The time had come for every Churchman to nail his colours to the mast, and to stand by them, even if the Dissenter was to suffer by so doing. He was happy to say that feeling was gaining ground. They might see it by the divisions of the House of Commons. If they would only call upon their representatives to be present when the next division took place on that question, they would find the supporters of the Church of England were in the majority in the House of Commons. (Hear, hear.)—*Speech at Torquay.*

ROMANISM IN THE CHURCH.—In an Episcopal Church at Newark, Notts, on Sunday evening, December 22, a paper edged with black, a cross at the top, with this request printed upon it, was given to the congregation as they left the church:—"Good Christian, pray of your charity for the soul of Prince Albert."

ESSAYS AND REVIEWS.—**RESIGNATION OF ANOTHER CLERGYMAN.**—The *Western Morning News* says:—"It is with much regret that we have to announce the resignation of the Rev. Richard Pering Cornish, perpetual curate of Ivybridge. Mr. Cornish has recently come to the conviction that he cannot accept the articles and rubrics of the Church in the literal and unqualified sense which is required of all her ministers. This conviction has, we believe, been strengthened by the perusal of "Essays and Reviews." He therefore officiated for the last time on Wednesday, January 8, and has requested Mr. Cotton, the founder of the Cottonian Library, Plymouth, who has the next presentation, to nominate a successor. We believe that Mr. Cornish will proceed to the continent for a time. In the meanwhile he remains an attached member of the Church in which he would gladly have continued to minister, had he not felt that he could not longer offer an over-stringent declaration of assent and consent to everything contained in the Prayer-book. Like Mr. Maonaught, of Everton, Mr. Cornish still cleaves to the Church of England as true and apostolic."

MISSIONARIES FOR INDIA.—On Tuesday, the 14th, the Rev. Dr. Tweedie, at a meeting held in the Free High Church, Edinburgh, delivered a short address to two missionaries who were about to proceed to Calcutta—namely, the Rev. Kenneth Somerled Macdonald and Mr. Gilbert Grange Ross, a missionary teacher sent out according to instructions from the General Assembly. They were to sail from Southampton, we understand, on the 20th inst. In the course of his remarks Dr. Tweedie referred to the special difficulties of an Indian missionary—and, most of all, of a Free Church missionary at present in Bengal; and mentioned that that very morning intelligence had been received that Dr. Duff had been obliged to leave Calcutta for a time owing to the state of his health, leaving only one European representing the Free Church there; while Dr. Mackay's return, in little more than two months, would leave Chinsurah in the same condition—that is, with one man, making two Europeans for all Bengal, to represent the Free Church of Scotland's mission power there, while seven Europeans, he said, was their lowest number consistent with strength and efficiency. These missionaries would, he said, be followed by four or five others who were on the eve of giving themselves to Christ's work in India.

THE LATE MRS. MULLENS, OF CALCUTTA.—Suddenly cut off in the vigour of womanhood, in the maturity of her intellect, and in the midst of the highest usefulness, Mrs. Mullens is universally regretted by the religious public in India. It is no exaggeration to say that her death has spread a gloom not only over the particular mission of which she was so bright a light, but over the entire missionary circle in India. Hannah Catherine Mullens was no ordinary woman. Daughter of one of the most devoted missionaries in Bengal, the late lamented Mr. Lacroix, she early caught the missionary spirit which animated her during all the years of her earthly pilgrimage. Though burdened with the cares of a family, she found time not only to instruct her boarding-school of sixty girls and the native Christian women of her mission, but extended her work of faith and labour of love to the benighted daughters of heathenism. Nor were her beneficent efforts confined to the narrow sphere in which she moved. Familiar with the Bengali language in which her father preached so well, and gifted with considerable powers of mind, she wrote books, both in English and the vernacular, which are of no small service to the infant Church in India. Not to speak of all her writings, the story of "Phulmani and Karuna," which a contemporary critic has compared to the masterly fictions of De Foe, is not only read in Bengal, in the language of which it was originally written, but, by being translated into many of the vernacular dialects of the country, is, at this moment, affording entertainment and instruction to the ladies of Upper and Southern India, and shedding the light of the Gospel into the dark zenanas of Gujarat and Maharashtra. Through this and her other works, Mrs. Mullens, though dead, yet speaketh.—*Indian Reformer.*

SYSTEMATIC BENEFICENCE SOCIETY.—A meeting was held on Tuesday evening, in the Free-trade Hall, Manchester, for the purpose of bringing "the principle of proportionate giving, and weekly offerings," before the public. There were about 2,000 persons present. The proceedings opened with singing and prayer. The Mayor (Thos. Goadby, Esq.) presided. The Rev. R. J. Cather, LL.D., London, the general secretary of the society, gave a sketch of the origin of the society and its purposes.

The Rev. Samuel Minton, M.A., London, said the society had been originated because it was believed Christian people did not give as much of their substance to the cause of religion and charitable purposes as they ought. He urged those who were present to apply the principle to their hearts and consciences, and find out for themselves what was their proper standard of giving; and, having determined the question, conscientiously act upon it. The Rev. J. Ross, of London, secretary of the society, remarked that he heard a gentleman in Scotland say that King Jesus was entitled to as much money for the rule of his kingdom as Queen Victoria had for hers. He believed this to be true. (Applause.) Then several questions were suggested, and, amongst others, "How could the money be secured for the purposes of Christ?" There was no credit due to those who lived on all they earned, but it was noble and self-denying to devote a portion to the service of God. The Rev. Dr. Hannah expressed his cordial approbation of the objects of the meeting, and moved the following resolution:—

That this meeting has heard with satisfaction the objects and principles of the Systematic Beneficence Society, and regards them as worthy of the earnest consideration and practical adoption of Christians of all denominations.

Mr. W. J. Garnett, M.P., Lancaster, seconded the resolution. He said it was high time that England should think of this question. They had had a good trade for a long time and grown wealthy, but they were very apt to forget who was the Giver of all their wealth. He approved of and recommended the practice of systematic beneficence with all his heart. The Rev. J. Bedford proposed, and the Rev. J. H. Rigg seconded, a vote of thanks to the gentlemen forming the deputation, for their attendance and addresses.

CHURCH AND DISSENT IN GLASGOW.—"A Layman" has written a very telling letter in the *Glasgow Morning Journal* in reference to the official absence of Baillie Govan from the religious service in the Cathedral of Glasgow on the occasion of Prince Albert's funeral, lately referred to in our columns. It seems that the practice is a revival of an obsolete custom. The habit of the magistrates officially attending the Established Church was abandoned without loss to the community during the *civic régime* of Mr. Hastie, Sir James Anderson, Mr. Stewart, and Sir Andrew Orr, all of whom passed the chair with credit and general satisfaction to the citizens at large, who never complained of their conduct in this respect. "A Layman" says:—

How comes it that Churchmen in Glasgow and throughout the country are again assuming airs and advancing pretensions from which they have shrunk for upwards of twenty years? Has there been such a change in the relative position of the Established Church to other denominations as to warrant these airs and pretensions? I trow not; the main reason I apprehend may be found in the apathy of Dissenters, on which Churchmen have been drawing largely. So far as Glasgow is concerned, of late years, from some inexplicable cause, Churchmen have been permitted quietly to insinuate themselves into civic offices, and are now so strong that on some late occasions they may have been seen banded together as one man to exclude Dissenters from appointments, no matter how suitable their qualifications. Let these demonstrations continue much longer, and it is not difficult to foresee that it will devolve upon Free Churchmen, United Presbyterians, and other Dissenters to unite in putting an end to such intolerance.

The deficiency in the ten city churches, arising from the excess of the annual expenditure over the income from seat-rents, amounts to the enormous sum of 37,556l. 6s. 11d.—a sum that might have been most advantageously expended for sanitary purposes and city improvements. The writer adds:—

Unless wide awake, Dissenters may depend that Churchmen will try to steal a march upon the community by carrying out some project for the further appropriation of corporation funds to ecclesiastical purposes, as has been done before, here and elsewhere, or it may be some scheme of endowing fashionable West-end churches in lieu of existing charges, under the pretext of helping the corporation funds and providing for the destitute masses. The sooner that Churchmen understand that they must rely on their own resources like all other denominations, the better for the country.

Religious Intelligence.

LONDON CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL-BUILDING SOCIETY.

The thirteenth anniversary of the London Congregational Chapel-Building Society was held at the Congregational Library yesterday (Tuesday) evening; Eusebius Smith, Esq., the treasurer of the society, in the chair. There were also present the Revs. Dr. Campbell, Dr. Spence, J. H. Wilson, T. James, W. Tyler, — Pullen, E. Morley, I. V. Mummery, T. Jones, C. Gilbert, J. Bramall, &c.; and Messrs. J. Finch, H. Spicer, W. R. Spicer, J. Carter, H. Rutt, &c.

Refreshments were served at half-past five o'clock. The public meeting was held immediately after tea, and comprised a very large and influential attendance. The proceedings were commenced by singing and prayer.

The Rev. C. GILBERT read the annual report. In this document the committee alluded with satisfaction to the growing attention manifested by the Congregational churches of the metropolis to the improvement and enlargement of their chapels, and to the building of new chapels in destitute localities. The following places of worship have engaged the attention of the committee during the year:—

Albany Chapel, Regent's-park.—Towards building a

new chapel in a more public situation, the committee have promised 300l. as a grant, and 700l. as a loan.

Bedford New Town Chapel.—The congregation at this chapel is said to have considerably increased since the settlement of the Rev. T. Jones as pastor.

Markham-square Chapel, Chelsea.—A loan of 500l. in addition to a previous grant.

Crouch-end, Hornsey.—A loan of 500l. towards enlargement of the chapel.

High-street Chapel, Deptford.—A loan of 500l. towards the building of this edifice.

Lewisham-road Chapel.—A loan of 500l. towards the building fund.

Mile-end New Town Chapel.—A grant of 500l., and a loan of 500l. towards the building fund.

Mile-end-road Chapel.—A grant of 100l. towards removal of debt, together with the promise of an additional 100l. when the rest of the debt is cleared off.

New Hampton, Middlesex.—A grant of 25l. to complete the purchase of building.

Portland Chapel, St. John's-wood.—A grant of 50l. towards enlargement.

Spitalfields, New Nichols-street.—A grant of 700l. towards purchase of freehold.

Upper Norwood, Surrey.—A grant of 250l., and a loan of 250l. towards purchase of building.

Red-hill, Surrey.—A grant of 200l. and a loan of 300l. towards new chapel.

Clifton Chapel, Peckham.—A loan of 300l. towards payment of debt and erection of school-room.

Sutton, Surrey.—A grant of 25l.—being the second grant—and a loan of 40l., towards payment of debt and purchase of adjacent land.

West Brompton Chapel.—A grant of 50l. towards payment of debt.

The committee strongly recommended the erection of numerous bicentenary chapels in London and its vicinity in commemoration of the ejection of the 2,000 ministers from the Establishment.

The CHAIRMAN said that after an experience of thirteen years the committee entertained a deeper and more indelible impression than ever of the great importance of the objects for which this society has been formed. During that period forty-three sanctuaries had been erected, purchased, or assisted through the instrumentality of the association. Twenty-three of these chapels might be considered new creations. The congregations assembling in them would never have existed but for the society, and yet some of them were amongst the largest congregations in the denomination. The remaining eighteen chapels were new or enlarged buildings in connexion with churches previously existing. He was happy to say that in every case in which a chapel had been built a congregation had been gathered together, and in one case—that of Bedford New Town Chapel—the faith and patience of the committee during ten years of uphill work had been rewarded by recent success of a peculiarly cheering kind. The great proportion of chapels aided by grants from the society were already out of debt. The loan fund had been in existence for three years, and already amounted to 7,700l., with promises of 2,000l. more. This fund the committee intended to devote entirely to loaning out without interest, in all cases on good security, so that as fast as the instalments of the various loans are repaid they shall be lent to other congregations. Nine loans had already been made, and eight promised amounting in all to 6,900l. In every case in which loans were granted conditions were made such as were calculated to stimulate the energies of the congregations towards opening their chapels free of debt. He regretted that the extraordinary effort made during the past three years to raise the loan fund had caused a diminution in the regular income of the society—a deficiency which he trusted would soon be made good. The principle upon which the society went was to provide a commodious chapel in the midst of large populations, and to trust to the faithful preaching of the Word to gather congregations together. (Hear, hear.) That they had not assisted in building more than forty-three chapels was not their fault, it was owing to the limited means at their disposal. There was plenty of room for them to work if their income was ten times as great as it was. He entertained strong hopes that the efforts put forth in the forthcoming year to raise a Bicentenary fund would give a strong impetus to the society. He was pleased to be able to add that the most happy state of feeling existed between the association and the congregations who had been assisted by it. Those congregations, on important occasions, frequently asked the advice of the society, and the counsel offered was always taken in good part, and without any impression that there was the slightest attempt to dictate to the churches. (Cheers.)

The balance-sheet showed a net income from subscriptions, collections, &c., of 3,800l., and an expenditure in grants and loans of about 4,426l. The expenses of carrying on the society during the year has been 426l. There was a balance of about 2,160l. at the commencement of the year, which has been reduced by the excess of expenditure over income to 1,092l. 10s. 11d.

The Rev. — MACMILLAN, of Craven-hill Chapel, Bayswater, addressed the meeting on the peculiar necessity in London for the existence of this society. That necessity arose from the continued and rapid increase of the population, the ungodliness prevalent in this vast city, and the existence of other organisations for evangelising the masses, the success of which made it necessary that a large number of additional chapels should be provided.

The Rev. J. BEAZLEY, of Blackheath, addressed the meeting on the indirect effects of the preaching of the Gospel. The benefits were not confined to the mere gathering together of churches and congregations. They extended themselves in the many organisations formed by those churches for religious and philanthropic purposes. He had seen wonderful instances of the benefits of Gospel preaching in the colonies,

and he was happy to say that in the colony with which he had been connected great efforts had been made to increase the number of chapels. Every organisation in London acted on twenty or thirty colonies. Independency had done a glorious work in England. His solemn conviction was that it would not be safe for any community to be without Congregational principles, and it must be remembered that every chapel built by the aid of this society, while intended, first of all, for the preaching of the Gospel, would be a centre of a society imbued with the manly and noble principles held by such men as Milton and Locke—principles which it was so important to bring thoroughly before the public. (Cheers.)

The Rev. T. JONES, of Bedford New-town, addressed the meeting in an eloquent speech, and was followed briefly by the Rev. GEORGE MARTIN, of Lewisham-road, and the Rev. Dr. CAMPBELL.

The proceedings were brought to a close by singing the Doxology.

NORTHGATE-STREET CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL, BURY ST. EDMUNDS.

On Thursday week the Rev. Thomas Anthony was ordained pastor over the church and congregation assembling at the above place. The attendance was not only numerous, but comprised the most influential Congregationalists—ministerial and lay—over a wide extent of the county of Suffolk. The proceedings commenced in the morning at eleven o'clock. After the usual devotional exercises, the Rev. E. Jones, of Ipswich, delivered the introductory discourse, which contained a history of the Congregationalists of Bury, from the earliest formation of a church in 1646, when the congregation which meets at the chapel in Whiting-street—the parent of the congregation in Northgate-street Chapel—was first formed. The rev. gentleman gave a rapid sketch of the Congregationalists, and of the history of the Puritans. He spoke in terms of admiration of the manner in which they had fought for liberty of conscience. We had, he observed, the good fortune to live under the best constituted government in the world, but we had not advanced thus far without conflict, and it was owing to the exertions of the Puritans, who fought so earnestly for liberty of conscience, that England owed her present position. It was owing to their sufferings and exertions that we now enjoyed greater liberty of conscience than any other nation in the world. The Puritans sowed in tears the harvest which they were reaping, and they now sat under their own vine and fig-tree, none daring to make them afraid. The rev. gentleman entered at some length into the present state of opinions in the Church of England. But comparatively few of its members could subscribe to the Book of Common Prayer, and they had also an indication of what was going on when a Regius Professor told them the union of Church and State could not in the nature of things exist much longer. He thought too that the great religious movement which had existed for some time past, had helped the cause of the Nonconformists. They claimed to have the Church separated from State, because religious worship must be spiritual, as God was a Spirit, and they who sought him must seek him in spirit and in truth. Mr. Jones concluded an exhaustive and eloquent discourse by vindicating the right of the Church to elect its own officers by Scriptural examples. After a hymn had been sung, a deacon of the church, Mr. Bedells, at the request of the Rev. Henry Coleman, gave a history of the connection of Mr. Anthony with that church. Mr. Coleman then asked the usual questions, which were answered in a very concise manner, and in elegant language, by Mr. Anthony, and the ordination prayer was offered by the Rev. John Alexander, of Norwich. The Rev. Thomas Binney then ascended the pulpit, and addressed the minister from the words, "My words shall be of the uprightness of my heart: and my lips shall utter knowledge clearly" (Job xxxiii. 3). A hymn was sung at the close of Mr. Binney's discourse.

The dinner was served in the Town Hall, which was lent by the Mayor for the occasion. The Rev. T. Anthony took the chair, supported on the right and left by the Rev. Thomas Binney and the Rev. E. Jones. The Revs. — Bateman, Newmarket; A. Tyler, Bury; Rutter, Stansfield; Evans, Stansfield; C. Elven, Bury; J. Reeve, Stowmarket; — Warren, Wattisfield; Burgess, Melford; H. Coleman, Wickhambrook; R. W. Dale, Birmingham; Lankester Webb, Esq., Stowmarket; J. Ridley, Esq., Bury; W. Ridley, Esq., Mildenhall; F. Ridley, Esq.; Henry Youngman, Esq., Wattisfield; G. R. Tunmer, Esq., Ipswich; and a large company, nearly 100 in number, sat down to an excellent dinner. After the toast, "the Queen," had been received by the company singing the National Anthem, the chairman expressed the deep obligations he was under to his friends, who had come from long distances to take part in the proceedings of the day. The Rev. J. Alexander, who followed, spoke in high terms of the gentleman who was then in the chair, both from what he had learned from the letters that he had received from him and from the confession he had heard from him that morning. He had assisted at a great many ordinations, and he had observed that, almost without exception, the ministers ordained were, like Mr. Anthony, the children of religious parents. His attention had been called very much lately to the proportion of the members in congregations that might be called children of the Church. He feared that they were not sufficiently careful in the education of the young, and he was sure that so far as his own church was

concerned, there was a deficiency. He felt that the best members of their churches came out of religious families. The Rev. T. Binney said that he at one time fancied that he should not be able to come, as he had been in bed since Friday, with the exception of Sunday evening, when he got up to preach to the young men. He took cold on Friday when he went out for a little recreation. He took his wife with him, and his recreation was to go to the Arches Court and hear Dr. Phillimore argue in the case upon the Bishop of Salisbury v. Williams. (Laughter.) When he got to Doctors' Commons, he found that the court was sitting at Westminster, and unfortunately he took the advice of the porter, and a penny steamboat to Westminster, and got such a cold that he had been ill ever since. He quite agreed with his friend, Mr. Alexander, but he went further than he did. His notion of a Christian Church was that it existed for the conversion of mankind, and that children ought to grow up sanctified by its influence. The Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, said he was glad that his friend had been kind enough to invite him to take part in the service of that day. He felt a great interest in him, because, until he became pastor of that church, he was a member of his (Mr. Dale's) church, at Birmingham. Another reason was also to be found in the fact that they had been fellow-students at the College at Spring-hill. The Revs. C. Elven, E. Jones, and A. Tyler also addressed the meeting, and the proceedings closed by singing a verse of a hymn.

The friends who had come from distant places were most hospitably entertained at tea by the different members of the congregation; and another service commenced at seven o'clock in the evening. At this service the Rev. R. W. Dale, of Birmingham, preached, and the chapel was again crowded. The Rev. C. Elven assisted at this service.

THE SPECIAL SERVICES.—The preacher at St. Paul's on Sunday evening was the Dean of Westminster. At Exeter Hall, the Rev. W. Pennefather, of Christ Church, Barnet, preached. The attendance was between 1,500 and 1,600. At St. James's Hall the preachers were the Rev. J. H. Wilson and the Rev. S. Martin; and at St. Martin's Hall the Rev. Dr. Brock and the Rev. W. Essery. At the various theatres the preachers were as follows:—Sadler's Wells—Afternoon, (Rev. J. Rogers, M.A., incumbent of St. Barnabas, Islington); Evening, Rev. J. B. French, Independent minister, Richmond. Standard—Rev. W. Roberts, minister of Horbury Chapel, Nottingham. Pavilion—Rev. W. Yates Rooper, incumbent of St. Mark's, West Hackney. Britannia—Rev. Newman Hall.

VICTORIA THEATRE SUNDAY MORNING SERVICES.—There was a good attendance last Sunday morning. Mr. Murphy preached on "Deeds, not words," James i. 22. Next Sunday morning the subject is "The old house at home."

NEW BROAD-STREET CHAPEL.—A purse of thirty sovereigns has been presented to the Rev. William O'Neill by his church and congregation, as a proof of their confidence and sympathy. The presentation took place at a tea-meeting on Tuesday evening, the 21st inst., which was subsequently addressed by several speakers, all of whom expressed the highest confidence in the pastor.

CORK.—Mr. Wylie, of Hackney College, late of Belfast College, has accepted an invitation from the Congregational Church, George's-street, Cork. Mr. Wylie purposes entering on the pastorate in April.

WIGAN.—The Rev. William C. Preston, late of Kirkdale, Liverpool, has received and accepted a very cordial and unanimous invitation to become pastor of the Church and Congregation assembling in Hope Chapel, Wigan (vacant by the death of the late Rev. W. Marshall), and will (D.V.) commence his labours in Wigan on the first Sabbath in February.

BIRMINGHAM.—LOZELLS NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—The tender of Mr. W. Bennett to erect this proposed chapel for 2,967*l.* has been accepted. The building internally is a model of the new Congregational chapel at Bishop Stortford. Messrs. Poulton and Woodman, of Reading, are the architects.

HALIFAX.—PROPOSED NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL.—It is proposed to erect a new Congregational chapel in the town of Halifax, which will make the fourth. Two reasons are assigned in favour of the erection,—first, the congregations at Square and Sion Chapels have attained to proportions which render their proper accommodation a matter of some difficulty, and which utterly preclude the admission of additional hearers; second, 1862 is the Bicentenary of Nonconformity, and it has been proposed to commemorate that event by the erection of the largest possible number of Independent chapels.

BAR CHURCH ANNIVERSARY AT SCARBOROUGH.—The annual social meeting of the members of the Congregational Church in Scarborough, known as the Bar Church, was held on Tuesday evening. After tea the chair was taken by the Rev. R. Balgarnie, pastor. He congratulated the members on the manifest tokens of Divine blessing amongst them during the past year. In every department of labour they had to record prosperity. It was stated that a site for a new church had been secured; that there were 376 Sunday scholars and 32 classes; that 28,000 tracts had been distributed during the summer, at the services held on Sunday afternoons upon the sands; and 4,500 tracts had also been distributed in other districts of the town, and that the Ragged-school and the sacrament fund were in a satisfactory state. For the various objects annually or occasionally advocated at the church—as missionary societies, schools, &c.—a total of 398*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* had

been raised, being an increase of nearly 40*l.* over last year. Several members and friends addressed the meeting.

HOWDEN, YORKSHIRE.—The annual tea-meeting in connexion with the church and congregation assembling in the Independent chapel, Howden, took place on Thursday last in the Milton Room, which was tastefully and elaborately decorated for the occasion. After a sumptuous tea, the chair was taken by W. Anderton, Esq., of Cleckheaton, who opened the meeting in a brief but comprehensive speech. Mr. T. Fitch, in the name of the subscribers, then presented a purse containing one hundred sovereigns to the Rev. George Richards (who has now completed the twelfth year of his pastorate at Howden), as a mark of their esteem for his character and appreciation of his ministry. Mr. Richards, in acknowledging the presentation, gave an epitome of what had been the guiding principles of his ministerial career, and concluded by thanking the subscribers for their munificent present. The Rev. E. Jukes, of Hull, next addressed the meeting in an earnest and practical speech, replete with salutary counsels, and was followed by Mr. Wills, of Aire-dale College; and speeches were also delivered by the Revs. R. R. Redman, of Knaresborough; J. Weatherill (Wesleyan); S. Gladstone, of Goole; Mr. R. Ostler, and others. About 400 persons were present. Special reference was made by the various speakers to the wondrous revival which has during the last four months been going on in connexion with the church and congregation, which has already resulted in the accession of a large number of members to the church.

Correspondence.

THE BICENTENARY OF 1662.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—While the "heads" of the Nonconformist community are aiming at the best plans for commemorating the Bicentenary of 1662, and find more difficulty in devising them than some of us might have imagined, it may be well to be making suggestions for prompt individual action. Assuming, as we well may, a deplorable ignorance amongst us of the principles of Nonconformity, let each individual be urged to read suitable books on the subject and those treating also of the particulars of the great Nonconformist Secession of 1662, not as an isolated historical fact, but as a link in the chain of ecclesiastical events antecedent and subsequent to that crisis. It may be said, "Of course, every one will do this." No, not of course. What can be done at any time is often never done at all. In our own circles we may do much by urging this on others. It should be a topic of conversation at our social gatherings, and in time we should feel ashamed to be ignorant of that which every Nonconformist ought to know. Intelligent parents should take pains to explain to their children what is meant by this Bicentenary, talking of it when they sit in the house or walk by the way. Members of our churches and congregations should unite in purchasing suitable books for circulation (better as a loan) amongst those members not able or willing to procure them. In our Sabbath-schools and Bible-classes the subject may be most appropriately introduced. While in our boarding schools it would afford a wide range for study and research, and may serve as a useful school exercise or even prize-essay.

All this, although not superseding the importance of public lectures, would materially prepare the way for them and increase their efficiency in a ten-fold degree. Let the high standard at which we aim be that so well set forth by the excellent Samuel Martin:—"What are my principles as a Nonconformist? From whom have I obtained them? Why am I a Nonconformist? I am a Nonconformist for Christ's sake, and though I might be prepared to put my neck under the foot of another man upon any personal question between us, I dare not allow any man to put his foot upon me, because I embody in my Church action principles that I believe I have received from the Saviour. Our great aim should be to please our Master, and I believe we please Christ when we are honest in our utterance and in our refusal to subscribe to articles and formularies with which we do not agree." Much good indeed may this commemoration do us if this be our spirit and aim.

Yours, &c.,

Jan. 24, 1862.

F. H. C.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—As many statements of doubtful interpretation will in all probability be put forth during the current year, by those who move within the charmed circle of the State Church, touching the ejection of the 2,000 ministers in 1662, will you allow me to suggest through the medium of your paper to all those who are entrusted with the formation of Bicentenary committees, the importance of selecting certain men—thoroughly competent—whose sole business shall be promptly to take up everything as it appears which may have the semblance of truth, but which, if allowed to pass unnoticed, will of necessity mislead the minds of thousands. An arrangement of the kind, or something like it, will, I am convinced, render good service to the object we have in view in the coming celebration, without trespassing on the province of those who will be fully engaged in the work of lecturing.

Your obedient servant,

SUBURBAN.

Surbiton, Jan. 27th, 1862.

MATTHEW HENRY'S MONUMENT.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR,—Will you allow me, at the request of some of your readers, to give a contradiction to the statement that has recently appeared in the *Nonconformist*, as well as in other journals, to the effect that the monument erected to the memory of Matthew Henry, in this city, is being used for the purposes of bill-stickers? From whatever source the statement originally came, it is utterly devoid of truth. Cestrians have more common sense and good taste than to admit of such a deed within

the walls of their ancient city. The fact of the monument being enclosed within iron railings renders the report alluded to a perfect absurdity.

I am, Sir, yours faithfully,

CHARLES CHAPMAN.

Chester, January 21st, 1862.

THE PARENT AND THE SCHOOL.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Recent events and discussions render it probable that the work of education will be more fully devolved on parents than it has hitherto been.

This result has always been regarded by the Congregational Board of Education as essential to the effective working of the school, as well as intimately related to our social well-being. It is important, that in the practical operations of schools independent of State support, every expedient calculated to enlist the co-operation of parents should be employed. Encouraging progress has been made in this direction, and more may be effected by simple processes calculated gradually, but permanently, to influence the tone of popular thinking in regard to parental obligations. With this view an address, entitled, "The Parent and the School—Hints to Parents on the Education of their Children," has been prepared. It is believed that a copy of this tract, placed in the hands of parents whose children attend day schools, would be productive of great advantage, and as it is found that many teachers have not the advantage of a printed prospectus giving the course of instruction fees and hours of attendance of these schools, arrangements are made to supply this deficiency on the cover of the address. The details of the plan I shall be happy to furnish on application.

This year is memorable in the history of Nonconformity, and may we not hope that some portion of the special effort which is to distinguish it will be employed to infuse greater vitality into our schools, since on the training of the young the future of our churches largely rests?

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

WILLIAM J. UNWIN.

The College, Homerton, Jan. 21, 1862.

CHURCH-RATES AT GREENWICH.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—May I beg the insertion of a few lines, showing how Church-rates are managed in Greenwich?

About this time last year I observed a paragraph in the *Times*, stating that a Church-rate had been carried at a vestry meeting of this town. Seeing a placard announcing a meeting "to make a Church-rate," for Friday evening last, I feel it my duty, as a Congregational minister, to attend the meeting, and, if required, to take part in the proceedings.

Upon the churchwarden's reading the estimate, certain items were objected to as illegal, for example, the salary of the organist, amounting to 42l. A highly respected parishioner moved, as an amendment to the churchwarden's motion, "that the meeting be adjourned for a week, in order that the illegal items might be struck out, and that the churchwarden might come prepared with a better estimate." I seconded this amendment. The Vicar, who was in the chair, flatly refused to put the amendment to the meeting, and declared that he would suffer no amendment, insisting that the vote of the meeting should be confined to simply affirming or negating the motion. Of course we could do nothing but enter our decided protest against this arbitrary, and we believe illegal, conduct of the Chairman, and both the mover and seconder of the amendment protested accordingly.

The Chairman then proceeded to put the motion. I give it as my firm conviction that not more than one-third of the meeting voted in favour. The Vicar appeared to count the hands that were held up in favour of the motion. The contrary was then asked for; and two-thirds of the meeting held up their hands. The Chairman did not wait to count the opposing votes; one of his friends (and he was surrounded, of course, with a number of paid officials) shouted, "The motion is carried," and at once the Chairman and his friends hurried through a door which opened on the platform, and the meeting was at an end.

There is much angry feeling in the town at the result of the meeting. What I have written is a plain, unvarnished statement of fact, and I can bring a hundred witnesses to it. I have addressed a note to the Vicar, requesting him to favour us with the numbers who voted for and against the motion. I know he cannot give them, and therefore have no expectation of receiving them.

A case was mentioned by Mr. Mellor in the House of Commons, in the debates on Church-rates last year, of a meeting at Birmingham in 1841, at which the Vicar refused to put an amendment, and a considerable disturbance arose, which resulted in the prosecution of a gentleman, a member of the House of Commons. The consequence of that trial was that the Vicar was condemned in costs to the amount of 1,200l. I commend this case to the consideration of the Vicar and the inhabitants of this town.

I beg to remain, Sir, respectfully yours,

GEO. C. BELLEWES.

Hyde-vale, Blackheath, Jan. 20, 1862.

AMERICAN FUGITIVE SLAVES.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—Amidst the general rejoicing on account of the pacific termination of the affair of the Trent, there appears to be a feeling, originating with some portion of the American press, that the release of Messrs. Mason and Slidell having been forced upon the American Government by reason of their unpreparedness for a war with this country, an opportunity will be found to pick a quarrel with us, in order to wipe out the supposed dishonour to which, under their present circumstances, the Americans have been obliged to submit. I do not share in that opinion, but believe that, although in America as elsewhere there will be found many who make a false estimate of what is called honour, yet in this case the American Government have acted from a sense of justice, and agree with you in your opinion that Mr. Seward "intended by his decision to satisfy us, and by the despatch his own countrymen;" and it is my opinion also that, upon reflection, the majority of the American people will come to the conclusion that the honour of America was best consulted by that decision.

But suppose such a feeling of antagonism to England does exist in the minds of a large number of the American people, have we not in our power a means of proving at one and the same time our abhorrence of slavery, and our sympathy with the Federal States, by providing assistance which will be honourable to us to offer, and not dishonourable to them to accept?

The accounts continually arriving of the progress of the war, represent that a large number of the slaves are making their escape from the Southern States, and, if any more decisive steps are taken by the Federal States for the abolition of slavery, the number will most likely be very great who gain their liberty. Even now some difficulty has arisen as to the useful employment and maintenance of those who have arrived within the lines, and, in the present pecuniary condition of the Federalists, the burden of maintaining them is very great.

Cannot a fund be raised in England for the purpose of assisting these freed-men to emigrate to places where they will obtain profitable employment? Surely those who supported the fund for the relief of the famished of India, will furnish another for the slave, and by so doing tend to allay the irritation caused by the war press of this country.

ANTI-SLAVERY.

Law and Police.

CHURCH-RATES.—THE SMALL TENEMENTS ACT.—On Monday week a case was decided in the Consistory Court of Hereford sitting at Doctors' Commons, by Doctor Twiss, Vicar-General, which is an important step in the Church-rate controversy. A rate was some time ago made for St. Lawrence's Church, Ludlow, at which the owners of cottages who compounded for the rates, under the Small Tenements Act, were permitted to vote for each cottage, instead of voting on the total amount of the assessment. The result was that 175 votes were in this way recorded against the rate, instead of sixty-two. The rate was objected to by some of the parishioners, and proceedings were taken to enforce it. Dr. Deane and Mr. Sumner, of the Common-law bar, appeared for the churchwardens; Dr. Spinks and Mr. C. J. Foster, LL.D., of the Common-law bar, for the defendant. The Court decided that "the votes of owners under the Small Tenements Act should be reckoned in the same way as the votes of occupiers under Sturges Bourne's Act," which gives six votes to occupiers rated at 172l. or over. This decision will enable the opponents of rates in many parishes to resist the influence of one or two large owners who have hitherto swamped them.

THE WINDHAM CASE is not yet concluded. During the past week counsel have been addressing the jury. Mr. Karslake finished his argument on Wednesday, commenting with much severity on the conduct of the petitioners and the evidence they had brought forward, and showing how it has been disproved by the witnesses called for the defence. Mr. Coleridge on Thursday addressed the jury in the Windham case for Mrs. Windham. Her former position was passed lightly over; her anxiety to settle her sisters in life was strongly dwelt upon; and the conduct of Mr. Windham's relations, who, if they believed her husband to be a fool, had not thought proper to warn her of her danger, met with some severe comments. Mr. M. Chambers afterwards commenced his reply on the whole case. On Monday, the thirty-first day of these proceedings, Mr. Chambers occupied the entire sitting with the continuation of his speech for the petitioners, and had not finished when the Court adjourned. The learned gentleman thought fit to make another attack upon the press for the opinions which have been expressed with singular unanimity in reference to this case.

Postscript.

Wednesday, January 29, 1862.

FRANCE AND ROME.

Some diplomatic correspondence on the Roman question has been laid before the French Chamber. Amongst them is a note from M. Thouvenel to the Marquis de Lavalette, French Ambassador at Rome, dated Jan. 11, from which the following is an extract:—

The lessons of experience bid the Holy See resign itself, without renouncing its rights, to practical transactions, which would restore tranquillity in the bosom of the Catholic world; which would renew the traditions of the Papacy that has for so long a time been a shield to Italy; and would reunite to it the destinies of a nation so cruelly tried and restored to itself after so many centuries. It is necessary for us to know whether we must perish or abandon all hope of seeing the Holy See, while taking into consideration accomplished facts, apply itself to the study of a combination which would secure to the Sovereign Pontiff the permanent conditions of dignity, security, and independence necessary to the exercise of his authority. These ideas being accepted, we will employ sincere and energetic measures to secure the adoption at Turin of a plan of conciliation, the basis of which we should settle with the Government of his Holiness. Italy and the Papacy would then cease to be in opposite camps, and would soon return to their natural intercourse, thanks to the moral obligations which France has guaranteed. Rome would, in case of need, find the necessary support on the very side where danger seemed to threaten her. Such a result would excite a lively feeling of gratitude and satisfaction throughout the Catholic world.

M. de Lavalette states that in interviews with the Pope, on expressing the desire of the Emperor to reconcile Rome and Italy, the Holy Father, although listening with kindness and condescension,

always replied—"Let us await events." M. de Lavalette continues:—

I was more afflicted than surprised when Cardinal Antonelli replied to all the considerations I had submitted to him by an absolute refusal, declaring that any transaction between the Holy See and those who had despoiled it was impossible, and that it did not rest with the Sovereign Pontiff any more than with the Sacred College to cede the least particle of the territory of the Church. I then observed to Cardinal Antonelli that I completely put aside the question of right, and that my only object was to offer the Papal Government an opportunity of emerging from a state of things disastrous to its interests, and threatening to the peace of the Christian world. Cardinal Antonelli expressed his thanks for the affectionate interest shown by the French Government. He denied that there was disunion between the Sovereign Pontiff and Italy, and said that if the Holy Father had ceased to hold intercourse with the Cabinet of Turin, his relations with Italy were excellent. Italian himself, and the first of all Italians, his Holiness suffered when they suffered. He witnessed with grief the cruel trials the Italian Church had to bear. As regards entering into any compact with the spoilers of the Church (continued Cardinal Antonelli), we shall never do it. Any transaction on this point is impossible. The Sovereign Pontiff, as well as the cardinals, before being nominated, bind themselves by oath never to cede any of the territory of the Church. The Holy Father will therefore make no cession of that nature. A conclave of cardinals would have no right to do so, neither would a new Pope nor any of his successors from century to century. With reference to the question of your Excellency whether there is any hope of an arrangement, I believe it to be my duty to reply in the negative.

In the Spanish Chambers yesterday, Marshal O'Donnell declared that Vera Cruz was occupied in the name of the three Powers.

Berlin letters state that the Prince of Wales is to make a short stay in that capital before proceeding to Trieste on his way eastwards. The Princess Royal may shortly be expected in England on a visit to the Queen.

The Pope has declared that he will not send a Nuncio to St. Petersburg until the Czar has released Canon Bialobrzski and the priests confined in the citadel of Warsaw, and has recalled those who were transported to Siberia. The Pope desires that Russia should give guarantees to the Catholic Church.

The Turin *Opinione* states that the famous brigand chief Chiavone has declared himself willing to surrender.

LORD RUSSELL AND MR. SEWARD.

Lord Russell's reply to Mr. Seward's despatch announcing the intention of the Federal Government to release Messrs. Mason and Slidell was published in last night's *Gazette*. His lordship replies to the argumentative parts of the American Secretary's despatch, and distinctly claims for belligerent ambassadors proceeding under a neutral flag from neutral port to neutral port absolute immunity from capture. Upon this principle he asserts that the capture of a vessel in the position of the Trent, even if followed by the formal adjudication of a prize court, would be an illegal act and a violation of the law of nations. In conclusion, his lordship expresses "the earnest hope of her Majesty's Government that similar dangers, if they should arise, may be averted by peaceful negotiations conducted in the spirit which befits the organs of two great nations."

Another important despatch is also published—that addressed by Lord Lyons to Earl Russell—on the proposed sinking of stone fleets at the entrance to some of the Southern harbours. The English Minister gives the substance of his conversation with Mr. Seward on the subject, when that official explained the necessity which existed for the adoption of such measures, and engaged that at the termination of the war the obstructions should be effectually removed. "It was well understood," he said, "that this was an obligation incumbent on the Federal Government." Lord Lyons having spoken of the destruction of Charleston harbour, Mr. Seward said that "the best proof he could give him that the harbour of Charleston had not been rendered inaccessible was that, in spite of the sunken vessels and of the blockading squadron, a British steamer laden with contraband of war had just succeeded in getting in." There was both humour and logic in this remark.

THE WINDHAM CASE.—Yesterday, Mr. Chambers again occupied an entire sitting with his speech for the petitioners in the Windham lunacy case. The monotony of the proceedings was relieved by a scene between the learned counsel and one of Mr. Windham's witnesses.

THE NOMINATION FOR OXFORDSHIRE took place at Oxford yesterday. Sir H. Dashwood, the Liberal candidate, obtained the show of hands. Dr. Phillimore acted as spokesman for the hon. baronet. Neither candidate is in favour of the abolition of Church-rates.

MR. HUBBARD, M.P., in a speech last week at Buckingham, described the Liberation Society "as a conspiracy against the liberties of England, whose efforts, if they succeeded, would not only drag down the Church of England from her present pre-eminence, but the Queen from her throne."

MARK LANE—THIS DAY.

The fresh arrivals of English wheat to this morning's market were very moderate, yet the demand for nearly all kinds ruled heavy, at about Monday's quotations, only a few dry samples having been taken off, at that day's currency. With foreign wheat we were fairly supplied, and the trade was in a sluggish state, at barely stationary prices. Floating cargoes of grain changed hands to a very moderate extent, on former terms. Fine barley was quite as dear as on Monday; but inferior qualities were dull, and rather cheaper.

TO ADVERTISERS.

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NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

On and after Wednesday next, February 5th, the NONCONFORMIST will be published at No. 18 (instead of 25), BOUVERIE-STREET, FLEET-STREET, E.C.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

** We are unavoidably obliged to postpone till our next number several articles of intelligence with which we have been favoured.

The Nonconformist.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 29, 1862.

SUMMARY.

The heartrending calamity at Hartley Colliery is the foremost, as it is the most painful, topic of the day. The fears expressed by us last week have been but too fully realised. The whole of the 199 entombed miners are dead. It was not till Wednesday evening that the appalling discovery was made, and that the gallant men who risked their lives in the enterprise, succeeded in penetrating the fatal yard seam. It was a harrowing spectacle which met their view, but it is consolatory to believe that the sufferings of the poor victims were not prolonged beyond two days, that in every case death was the result of noxious gas, and that the men met their fate with resignation and with many touching proofs of mutual affection, in a prayerful spirit. The affecting record left in the pit by one of the deceased is evidence of the religious feeling that existed among them. If we have to deplore the loss of more than two hundred lives by this appalling accident, the public sorrow is somewhat mitigated by the revelation of the noble qualities of our mining population, the heroism of the men who stared death in the face to discover the awful reality, and the deep and practical sympathy that the event has elicited among all classes, from Queen Victoria downwards. There can be little doubt that a fund of at least 20,000*l.* will be subscribed for the relief of the bereaved wives and families, and that the Legislature will promptly pass a bill to prohibit the working of collieries that have only one shaft, and thus render such accidents impossible for the future.

Before the first month of 1862 is passed the proposed Bicentenary has given birth to a controversy both in the press and on the platform, which indicates how large a share of public attention the question is likely to obtain. The Rev. Canon Miller, at Birmingham, has had his deliverance on the subject, and though he does not speak with the bitterness of the *Record*, he as strongly condemns the propriety and wisdom of the commemoration. We know no better specimen of the frank and devoted Evangelical clergyman than Dr. Miller, but in his somewhat scornful language we see what reception that section of the State-Church is likely (at least at first) to give to the lessons taught by 1662. The subject indeed seems now to be, as our news columns bear witness, the fashionable topic of Church Defence meetings. In addition to the formation of a United Committee, we elsewhere report the proceedings of a Conference of Welsh Congregationalists, who resolved to raise a fund of 12,000*l.* to enlarge their two colleges, and found that scheme quite compatible with a recommendation of united action for bringing before the public the events of 1662. If the spirit and earnestness of the Neath conference is any criterion, the Welsh Noncon-

formists may be expected to more than rival their English brethren in turning the present year to account.

The legislative season has fairly commenced in Europe. Following in the wake of Prussia, the Danish Diet and the French Chambers were last week opened. So far as we can make out, the baited King of Denmark promises fresh concessions to Schleswig while resolved to maintain his regal rights.—The interest of the opening scene of the French Chambers lies solely in the speech of the Emperor (discussed elsewhere), who sets so little store on legislative dignity as to have caused the Budget to be published a week in advance of the meeting of the body that is to approve it. M. Fould's financial exposition, at first coldly received, gains in favour as it is narrowly scanned. It is business-like and intelligible. The French Finance Minister does not make any pretensions to be a magician, but he produces on paper a surplus obtained by some retrenchments—the army, for instance, being reduced by about 50,000 men—by a conversion of the Four and a-half per Cent. Rentes, and by some increased imposts on the rich. M. Fould only nibbles at the great deficit of forty millions. That he leaves to be extinguished year by year, and he reasonably hopes, now that extraordinary credits have ceased, and the revenue continues to expand, that it will in due time disappear. But the checks upon Imperial extravagance are after all very slender.

Amid the mass of diplomatic correspondence laid before the French Chambers are some interesting despatches on the Roman question, which throw a light on the vague paragraph of the Imperial speech on this subject. Pressure is still being used to induce the Pope to come to an amicable arrangement with the King of Italy, and M. Thouvenel uses arguments which show that the Emperor is seriously bent on effecting a settlement. Cardinal Antonelli, however, gives him no encouragement. The Pope will never enter into any compact “with the spoiler of the Church”; and the Sacred College are bound by oath never to cede any of the territory of the Church. “There is no hope,” says the Cardinal emphatically, “of any arrangement.” The Pope indeed professes to be satisfied with things as they are. The Cardinal denies that there is disunion between the Sovereign Pontiff and Italy, and says that if the Holy-Father has ceased to hold intercourse with the Cabinet of Turin, his relations with Italy are excellent. The publication of these documents may be the precursor of further action by the French Emperor.

The British Government is also showing unwonted liberality in the publication of despatches. Last night's *Gazette* contains Lord Russell's reply to Mr. Seward's weak and illogical arguments in his last despatch on the Trent affair. His lordship quietly demolishes the Federal Secretary's sophistries, and distinctly claims for belligerent ambassadors proceeding under a neutral flag from neutral port to neutral port absolute immunity from capture. Upon this principle he asserts that the capture of a vessel in the position of the Trent, even if followed by the formal adjudication of a prize court, would be an illegal act and a violation of the law of nations. The Federal Government have, *in fact*, since admitted the justice of this view by the prompt surrender of two prisoners taken from a vessel sailing under the British flag on the coast of Texas. In reply to Mr. Seward's strange assertion that “if the safety of this Union required the detention of the captured persons it would be the right and duty of this Government to detain them,” Lord Russell points out that the Federal Secretary entirely loses sight of the vast difference which exists between the exercise of an extreme right and the commission of an unquestionable wrong. Our Foreign Minister emphatically adds:—“His frankness compels me to be equally open, and to inform him that Great Britain could not have submitted to the perpetration of that wrong, however flourishing might have been the insurrection in the South, and however important the persons captured might have been.” In conclusion, his lordship expresses “the earnest hope of her Majesty's Government that similar dangers, if they should arise, may be averted by peaceful negotiations conducted in the spirit which befits the organs of two great nations.”

If there be any truth in the statements of the Paris and other continental journals, France, Spain, and England propose to effect a permanent settlement of Mexican difficulties by offering the Crown to the Archduke Maximilian of Austria, the most liberal member of the Hapsburg family. Whether they will undertake to procure the assent of the Mexican people themselves, or to guarantee the Archduke the possession of his new throne, are questions yet to be answered. The arrangement probably has some bearing on the ultimate solution of the Venetian difficulty.

THE EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

The Emperor Napoleon III. may consider himself supremely fortunate. He has at length succeeded in conciliating the favour of his bitterest foe—the *Times*. For once, he has made a speech with which that high, and, as all the world knows, impartial authority deigns to be satisfied. “Manly, moderate, and reasoning”—“cordial and friendly towards us and all our allies”—“peaceful in its tone throughout”—in which “commerce has a larger share of notice than even glory or territorial aggrandisement”—such are the terms in which the journal that, for several years past, has twisted every phrase, every act, and every manifestation of friendliness on the part of the Emperor, into a new argument for distrust, or a fresh occasion for virulent abuse, describes the speech with which, on Monday last, Napoleon opened the French Chambers. There is nothing remarkable in this description, except that it is found in the *Times*. It is a faithful characterisation of the Imperial document, and is just rather than complimentary. In almost any other paper, it would be read without surprise, and passed over without comment. The *Times*, however, has taught the public to expect from its columns anything but simple justice where the Emperor of the French is the subject of its criticism—and hence has arisen a pretty general inquiry as to what may have occasioned its sudden change of tone. Of course, we cannot pretend to answer the question. We can only state, as the result of many years' close observation of that “organ of political opinion,” that its malice resembles a flying rheumatism, settling now here, and presently there, violent wherever it is, but seldom attacking more than one region at a time. The suspicion, the systematic misrepresentation, the slanderous abuse, the fierce denunciation which used to fasten upon the Emperor Napoleon, have been diverted to the Government at Washington. The disease is precisely the same—it has only shifted its locality—and so, at the expense of American Unionists, the present ruler of France enjoys an interval of rest.

The Imperial speech is happily free from any paragraph, or phrase even, which is likely to cause excitement in Europe. The old-fashioned assurance, “My relations with foreign Powers give me the fullest satisfaction,” will fall upon the ears of commerce with soothing influence, not the less efficacious because it is added that “the visits of several sovereigns have contributed still more to strengthen our bonds of friendship.” The Rhine dream, which oppressed Germany as a hideous nightmare, and which many of our own politicians by a sort of second sight converted into an unfulfilled prophecy, fades away into the nothingness whence it originally emerged, before the announcement that “the King of Prussia, in coming to France, has been able to judge for himself of our desire to unite ourselves still closer with a Government and with a people who are advancing with a firm and sure step towards progress.” The reference to Italy is equally friendly and pacific; and even America, who has been tutored of late by a portion of the British press to anticipate nothing short of a formal declaration against the efficiency of her naval blockade, although she is told that her civil war “has seriously compromised our commercial interests,” is dismissed with a respectful intimation to this effect—“Nevertheless, so long as the rights of neutrals are respected, we must confine ourselves to the utterance of wishes that these dissensions may soon be terminated.” The acknowledgment of suffering and the dignified exhibition of self-restraint will, probably, enlighten without seriously irritating the principal party concerned. Cochinchina and Mexico furnish matter for the last paragraph on foreign affairs; but even the most bellicose of our contemporaries will hardly think of searching in these quarters for signs of an imminent European war.

The remainder of the Emperor's Speech, constituting its bulk, relates almost exclusively to French finance—to the reforms recommended in November last by M. Fould—to the constitutional changes which have been necessary to carry them into effect—to a review of the causes which have raised the floating debt to the serious amount of forty millions sterling—and to the measures contemplated for immediately checking, and ultimately eradicating, the evils which past extravagance has left behind it. “I am aware,” says the Emperor, “that it is the fate of all men in power to see their best intentions misinterpreted, and their most praiseworthy acts distorted, by party spirit; but those who raise this outcry are powerless when the confidence of the nation is possessed, and when nothing has been neglected to deserve it.” And so, fully recognising the fact that much remains to be done, and taking encouragement in the retrospect of what has already been accomplished, the Emperor concludes with the exhortation,

"Let us persevere in our task with energy, and let us put our trust in Providence, who has always given us visible proofs of his protection!"

There is a quiet, unpretending air about this Imperial speech which, if we mistake not, will exert a powerful tranquillising effect upon the overstrained nervous system of Europe. If Napoleon III. ever cherished in his heart the ambitious designs of territorial aggrandisement which have been so confidently attributed to him, it is plain that he has seen reason to lay them aside. Neither Mr. Kinglake nor Mr. Roebuck seems to have accurately foreshadowed the political programme of the Empire. The Commercial Treaty was, in their view, only the thin veil behind which plans of aggression were being more thoroughly matured. Perhaps the ruler of France, disconcerted by their penetration, and baffled by their discovery of his most secret purposes, has chosen to abandon them. Perhaps so, we say, for who can tell? It is an easy and but too common a practice to foretell with ostentatious precision evil machinations on the part of this or the other potentate, and then when in the appointed time they fail to make their appearance, to take credit for having destroyed them *in ovo* by timely exposure. As we can boast of no other information about what the Emperor is about to do at any given time than that which is equally at the command of the whole British public, we prefer to judge him by the general tenor of his acts. This is, of course, but a vulgar method of scanning probabilities, but we have become reconciled to our want of exclusive intelligence by observing that in nine cases out of ten the more obvious interpretation of current events turns out to be the correct one. Acting on this principle in the case before us, we do not hesitate to congratulate our readers on the pacific and politically progressive tone of Napoleon's speech to the French Chambers as giving a fair promise of Imperial amity, moderation, and trustworthiness.

MORE HASTE THAN GOOD SPEED.

WHEN Mr. Massey, alluding to the efforts being made by the Washington Government to restore the union by force of arms, told his constituents at Salford that "for the sake of humanity, for the sake of the interests of the civilised world, for the sake of the people themselves who were involved in the mad, hopeless, and aimless contest, it was the duty of the great maritime Powers of Europe to consider whether the time had not come by mediation and by friendly interposition to terminate the present state of affairs;" and when he added that such was his opinion, and such the policy he meant to support in the House of Commons, we may be tolerably sure that the doctrine of European intervention in the American quarrel has already ousted that of impartial neutrality from the minds of a considerable number of English politicians, and that no slight pressure will be brought to bear upon Her Majesty's Government next session to move them from that position which at the beginning of the civil war in the United States they took up with the general and cordial concurrence of the entire kingdom. It would be useless to try and conceal from ourselves the fact that there is a large and increasing party in this country, which, either alarmed at the prospect of a dearth of cotton, or using it as a pretext for political purposes, are anxious to resort to that "friendly interposition" which consists in a united demonstration of armed force such as both belligerents in America would probably deem it useless to oppose. No doubt Parliamentary eloquence will be employed, a few weeks hence, in urging the expediency and even the necessity of putting an end to a contest which it will be contended, in the language of Mr. Massey, "subjects unoffending persons to unparalleled privations, and is absolutely reducing many of our poorer countrymen to penury and starvation." If, consequently, we really mean to uphold the policy of intervention, it will be as well to weigh well beforehand the arguments by which a continuance of that policy will certainly be assailed.

Let us look narrowly at the facts of the case as they now stand. A terrible civil dissension divides the Northern and Southern States of America into hostile nations, the effect of which, besides inflicting severe injury upon European commerce, prevents the exportation of last year's crop of cotton from the South. Does the distress which pervades Lancashire at the present moment really arise from the inability of the manufacturers in that district to obtain cotton? It is a singular fact that until last week the computed stock of the raw material in Liverpool has always been in excess of the stock held at corresponding periods last year. The great difficulty of the manufacturers has, in truth, been not to get cotton but to get off their goods. For four

months most of them have been running short time, and yet even now the demand for the manufactured article—setting aside mere temporary and exceptional speculations—has seldom been lower. The cry from every foreign market is pitched in the same key, and it has been almost uniformly one of depression. "Restrict your supplies,—don't send us so much," is the reiterated advice of foreign agents. It will take time, of course, for the markets of the world to adapt themselves to the changes which are affecting the trade; and, with cotton at the high price it has reached of late, the wonder is that our manufacturers have managed to get along as well as they have done. A few months more of short time will, doubtless, bring about a state of markets which will once more render exportation a profitable business.

The prospects of a future cotton supply are serious enough, but they are not desperate. The present high prices are attracting the article from all cotton-producing countries, and would have done so to a much greater extent, but for a fear that when every preparation had been made for sending hither a sufficient supply, and large capitals had been invested in the cultivation of the plant, a sudden turn of affairs in America might swamp the market at Liverpool with the stock now held by the planters of the Confederate States, and entail severe loss upon cotton cultivators in other parts of the world. Even this fear, however, is rapidly giving way. It is becoming evident that the manufacturers are at last making up their minds to "go in," as the cant saying is, for a large and permanent use of other cotton than that grown in the Southern States. Everywhere, we understand, engineers and machinists are busy in adapting the mill-works of the manufacturers to the shorter staples of India, and that new improvements in machinery, and cheaper modes of manufacture, are being devised and adopted with a view to make both ends meet. In short, the threatening nature of the prospect, and the severity of past and present distress, are teaching both masters and operatives some needed lessons, breaking down prejudices, and calling out mutual sympathy and co-operation.

The foregoing review of the facts as they stand may serve to convince us that hitherto the cause of the distress which has overtaken Lancashire, Cheshire, and Lanarkshire has not been any actual dearth of cotton, but the prospect of it, which has raised the price of the raw material at a time when the markets were overstocked with manufactured goods. Under any circumstances it will require some months to clear the markets of their present surplus, whilst, as we have seen, the high price of cotton has already set in motion, both at home and abroad, the natural processes which tend immediately to lessen, and ultimately to cure, the evil. The practical question, then, which presents itself for solution is, whether we should do better to let things take their course, or attempt to remove the difficulty by breaking the blockade and recognising the Southern Confederation.

It is to be borne in mind, in the first place, that the latter alternative cannot be resorted to without imminent risk of war with the Federal States; in which case, to say nothing of the terrible demoralisation it would inflict upon all parties, the mere expense would speedily outrun any possible loss likely to arise from a dearth of cotton. To military expenditure must be added an increased disturbance of the general trade of the country, and a considerable augmentation of the price of bread consequent upon the stoppage of supplies of grain from America. The merest rumour of a probability of European intervention has already imparted firmness to the prices of corn in all our markets.

In the next place, as we cannot both eat our cake and have it, we must lay our account for the cessation of that active enterprise which is just now doing its utmost to fill up the vacuum occasioned by the non-exportation of cotton from the Southern States of America. The bare proposals of impatient and shallow politicians to break the blockade do infinite harm by casting discouragement upon all the schemes either contemplated or in actual operation for extending the cultivation of the cotton-plant and rendering our manufacturers permanently independent of the American monopoly.

And, in the third place, we are anything but sure that by breaking the blockade, and recognising the South, we should secure the object for which so serious a risk would be ventured. People unacquainted with America seem to imagine that we have only to proclaim the blockade at an end, and forthwith cotton will reach us in fabulous quantities. Now, let us suppose this course determined on by Her Majesty's Government. Parliament will meet on the 6th of February, and by the 15th we may suppose Lord John Russell might be prepared to notify to Mr. Seward the disposition of Great Britain to intervene for the settlement of the

dispute between the Federal and Confederate Governments. Of course, he must wait to hear what the Cabinet of Washington have to say to his proposal before proceeding to take any actual step, and the least interval we can allow for this interchange of ideas must be six weeks. On the hypothesis that active interference is decided upon, it would be April before our fleet was off the coast of America, and May before the ports would be opened by force. But what then? Shall we have got at the coveted stores of cotton? Not at all. Peace must first have been established between the North and South, for it is to be presumed that the Southerners will not be able to devote their energies to war, and at the same time to move cotton over the immense areas intervening between them and the usual trading ports. The existing difficulties of getting cotton from the interior will thus stare us in the face. We shall have exasperated the North. We shall very probably have excited a slave rebellion in the South. We shall certainly have discouraged the cultivation of cotton in other parts of the world, and we shall not, after all, have materially increased our immediate supplies. In a word, we shall have lost character, money, and trade, and we shall not have obtained cotton.

We recommend these considerations to all those who are advocating European intervention as the shortest way out of the difficulties entailed upon us by the civil war in America. Without troubling them with a single reference to the moral aspects of the question, we implore them, by a regard to merely commercial interests, to reflect whether in urging active interference in American affairs they may not be making "more haste than good speed."

THE AMERICAN WAR.

INSTEAD of grand operations in the field, the chief news from Federal America is of difficulties in the Cabinet and Legislature. Some of the Ministers are accused of corrupt dealings in respect to military and naval contracts—one, Mr. Cameron, the Minister of War, who has been conspicuous for his abolitionist views, has resigned. He is succeeded by Mr. Stanton, a Democrat—the first of his party who has obtained office under the present Government—and a politician who, like the President, is said to be firmly opposed to any of the schemes of proclaiming emancipation or arming the slaves. Similar charges of corruption hang over Mr. Welles, the Secretary for the Navy, and one vote has been refused in Congress on the ground that the Treasury is being plundered by officials. This feeling affords the House of Representatives an excuse for declining for the present to impose additional direct taxes. On the other hand, the premium on gold, which had reached five per cent., and was, according to our monetary oracles, soon to be ten per cent., has receded to three per cent.—a proof, at least, that national bankruptcy is slow in taking visible form.

With or without the "sinews of war," however, the Burnside expedition has left Fortress Monroe for (it was supposed) Norfolk Navy-yard, and Generals McClellan on the Potomac, Halleck at Cairo, and Buell on the Green River, were ready to carry out simultaneously a combined plan of operations—Centreville and Nashville being apparently the chief points of attack.

The Confederates, suffering from disease, exposure, and lack of means, are fixing their hopes upon European intervention to put an end to the blockade; and the Richmond papers are exulting in the belief that Lord Palmerston will in three months be overthrown, and that their friends, the Conservatives, will be in office. Curiously enough, the *Morning Herald* justifies the expectations of the South by denouncing the moderation of our Government, and advising prompt intervention between the belligerents. Although the Conservative leaders have been very reticent on the subject, there seems to be no doubt that the Southern cause finds increased favour with the rank and file of "the country party," and that intervention will not lack many and influential advocates in the ensuing Session of Parliament.

One of the most interesting fields of this widespread civil war is in the far west, where General Lane, the sworn foe of "Border Ruffians," holds the command of brigadier-general, and is bent on stirring up the numerous German settlers of Western Texas on behalf of the Union. While at Washington opinion is once more setting in against slave emancipation, General Lane, in the wilds of Kansas, carries out his abolition views unchecked by superior authority. About 2,000 negro fugitives from Missouri have been taken under his protection. Some of them are employed in the camp, many more have been found situations as labourers on Kansas farms, where they are gladly welcomed. The following report as to their behaviour will help to dispel preju-

dices, current in this country as well as in America, as to negro indolence:—"In slavery one can hardly imagine a more shiftless, indolent being than a Missouri negro. But the change from slavery to freedom effects an instantaneous and complete revolution in his character. With the consciousness of liberty comes the necessity for exertion, and effort is born of necessity. In every case we have found the slave fit for freedom. The history of the contrabands of the Kansas army proves them to be possessed of attributes that would do honour to the most favoured race." Such episodes as this somewhat relieve the sad and dreary picture presented by the desolating war on the North American continent.

Another curious feature of this envenomed struggle is the efforts of Confederate envoys to hoodwink the British public. Mr. Yancey, one of the Southern Commissioners, is labouring hard to soften down the deep impression created by the publicity given to his recorded views in times gone by. "The discussion of the internal or domestic laws of the Confederate States is irrelevant," he says, to the business which has brought him to London—that business being "to obtain the recognition of those States as a Government." In a letter to the *Daily News*, Mr. Yancey complains that he has been misrepresented in reference to the unfortunate speech made by him in 1858, comparing the trade in negroes to that in nutmegs. What he meant to argue was that (in view of the doctrine of the reserved rights of the American States), "as far as Congress was concerned, it had no more right to restrict me to Virginia in the purchase of a slave than it had to restrict me to Connecticut in the purchase of nutmegs." He denies that either he or the other public men of the South have advocated the African slave-trade, and declares that "there have not been one hundred slaves imported into the South from any quarter for the last fifty-three years."

The *Daily News* meets the Southern Commissioner with a complete and crushing rejoinder. Our contemporary shows that from 1857 to 1859 the reopening of the slave-trade was openly advocated by such representative men as Governor Adams, of South Carolina; Mr. M'Rae, of Mississippi; Mr. De Bow, of Montgomery; and by the "African Labour Supply Association." In the winter of 1858 the "League of United Southerners" issued from Montgomery a manifesto in favour of the repeal of the existing law, and an opening of the trade. In the Arkansas Senate, in the same winter, there was a majority of twenty to two against a proposal to support the existing Federal law. The executive committee of an agricultural Society in Georgia offered a "premium of twenty-five dollars for the best specimen of a live African imported within the last twelve months, to be exhibited at the next meeting of the society." The Professor of Agricultural Chemistry in the University of Georgia published a letter in the *Constitutionalist* in February, comparing the "providential" proportion between the untitled lands of the South and the "unemployed power of human muscles in Africa, which may be had at from ten to fifteen dollars as it exists in each person." He asks for a million, and offers a calculation of the profits, and ends his appeal with these words:—"I trace the growing demand for negro muscles, bones, and brains, to the good providence of God." If we had space (says the *Daily News*), we would give the names and arguments of ten members of Congress who, in that session, urged the repeal of the law against the African slave-trade.

Our vigilant contemporary then deals with Mr. Yancey's assertion that for fifty-three years past the slave trade has practically ceased. The following is a portion of the black bill of indictment:—

Mr. Douglas declared at Washington, in August, 1859, that more slaves had been imported into the South in the preceding year than in any year before the prohibition by law. He declared the number to be above 15,000. He had just seen 300 of them at Vicksburg, and more at Memphis. Being reproached for this disclosure, he apologised, on the ground that he had no idea that there was any secret in the case. Presently the facts transpired that large cargoes of "savages" had been landed in Florida; and that above twenty Southern cities and towns had "depôts of savages," where they might be seen in companies of several hundreds. One reporter saw nine hundred in the three depôts of Charleston, Columbus, and Memphis. A Southern Democratic senator in the same year declared at Washington that the cargoes of between sixty and seventy vessels had been safely dispersed through the interior within eighteen months, "the number added to the slave population of the South being certainly not less than 15,000." This statement being received with a very natural doubt, the well-known Virginian, Mr. Underwood, published his opinion that the story was true, as its details were a mere sample of what was going on every day—"the vital question of the day being, not the opening of the Slave-trade, but its suppression."

These well-authenticated facts deserve to be well pondered by the British people who are being indoctrinated into the belief, spite of Mr. Stephens' declaration that slavery is eternal, and

is based on moral and physical laws, that the recognition of the Southern Confederation would be the first step to the emancipation of the negroes. Against Mr. Yancey's present assertion, that he himself is opposed to the re-opening of the slave trade, and the provision of the Confederate constitution forbidding it, is to be set the facts that State rights, as he proclaims, override Federal rights, and that the South seceded because the North desired to fix a limit to the extension of slavery. The Confederates must be judged by past acts rather than present professions. It may suit the tastes of some members of the British aristocracy, who seem ready to embrace slaveholders in their hatred of democracy, to ignore these revelations, but they will not be forgotten by a people who have so honourably cleared themselves of the "accursed thing," and who cannot, we think, be willing to be used as the chief instrument to give power and permanence to an oligarchy that subverts the plainness dictates of humanity and religion.

Foreign and Colonial.

THE CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

(Per Asia, via Queenstown.)

NEW YORK, Jan. 14, Evening.

Mr. Cameron, Secretary for War, has resigned, and will be replaced by Mr. A. M. Staunton. Mr. Cameron has been appointed Minister to Russia. Mr. Cassius M. Clay, present Minister to the Russian court, will return to America and take a command in the Federal army.

General Burnside's expedition has sailed from Hampton Roads. An impression prevails at the South that Burnside's expedition is destined for Norfolk.

A motion to take up the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire* has been brought forward in the Senate.

The New York journals express doubts concerning the safety of the British ship *Binaldo*, which was bound to Halifax, but had not yet arrived there.

Mr. Seward, in his report on Consular appointments, says:—

The Government having ascertained that efforts were making to introduce arms into the Southern ports, by shipping them from England to the West Indies and the British provinces for re-shipment to the South, salaried Consuls were appointed at Cardiff, Bristol, St. John's, and Prince Edward's Island. Malta, from its central position, military occupation, and means of telegraphic communication, has become an important consulate, the Consul at that port often forwarding valuable information. Certain Canadian ports having become notorious as ports of arrival and departure of rebels for Europe, and the intercourse with the rebel States having been systematically carried on through Canada, consuls have been appointed at Quebec and Gaspé Basin, who, in addition to their regular consular duties, act as confidential agents of the Government at those places.

A schooner which arrived at New York from Nassau on the 1st instant reports that the British line of battle ship *Conqueror*, 101 guns, had struck on a rock near Rum Cay. The captain was using every exertion to get her off. The steamer *Bulldog* had left Nassau to assist her.

NEW YORK, Jan. 15 (morning).

In Congress, during the discussion on the bill for making an appropriation to send American goods to the English exhibition, Mr. Lovejoy made the following remarks:—

I oppose this bill, as it is enough for us to have been humbugged, dishonoured, and disgraced by England.

Mr. Kellogg asked if it was the action of the British or the Federal Government that caused the disgrace?

Mr. Lovejoy said, in reply, he understood how it was that disgrace was all America could bear, and continued:—

We marched up to (?) sweating drops of blood, and yet we are asked to say that we did it cheerfully, and that we appropriate money for Commissioners to appear at England's exhibition. Having submitted to disgrace, the least we can do is to acknowledge it, and stay at home until we can whip England. I hate the surrender. I hate the British Government. I here avow and record that hate, and declare it inextinguishable. I cherish hate whilst living, and bequeath it to my sons, whom I charge if there is war with England to enter the war. I trust the rebellion will soon be suppressed; we can then avenge the insult we have received. We will then stir up Ireland; we will appeal to the English chartists and to the French inhabitants of Canada. We will join hands with France and Russia to take England's proud Eastern possessions, and we will take away the crown from the English Government before we have ceased. I trust in God that time will come. I believe we should have been stronger for a war with England, for we should have felt the necessity of making short work of the rebels.

The house tabled the bill by a large majority.

The Austrian correspondence on the Trent affair has been published. Its substance has already appeared in our columns. Mr. Seward replied, that Austria would learn from the Federal correspondence with France and England on the Trent question, that the Federal Government was not only incapable of seeking to disturb the peace of the world, but was just and friendly in its intercourse with all foreign nations.

Faithful to its traditions and an advocate for the broadest application of the principles of maritime international law, the Federal Government will rejoice if the present occasion is improved to obtain a revision of certain rights of the law of nations, rendering more

certain the rights and obligations of states in time of war.

Mr. Seward states that the Federal Government appreciates very highly the frankness and cordiality practised by Austria for the welfare of the United States.

It is reported that Mr. Cameron resigned at President Lincoln's suggestion.

The Senate has not yet confirmed the appointment of Mr. Staunton to the vacant War Secretaryship, nor that of Mr. Cameron to the post of Minister to Russia.

The Senate has passed the bill for the relief of the owners of the British ship *Perthshire*.

It is supposed that Congress will pass a bill for the issue of 100,000,000 dols. in Treasury notes.

General Garfield officially reports that he has routed the Confederates under Humphrey Marshall, in Kentucky, and occupied Prestonsburg.

Previous advices were to Jan. 11th.

It was reported that several divisions of the army of the Potomac will reinforce the Burnside expedition.

A Cairo despatch states that 25,000 troops were expected in that town. Upon their arrival General Grant, with a column of 60,000 men, was to march upon Nashville, and endeavour to effect a junction with General Buel's forces. The combined force would then advance to New Orleans. This movement was expected to take place within six days.

A Southern account states that the Federals had been driven back under the cover of their gunboats at North Edisto Island. The Federal General Stevens was still in possession of the mainland near Beaufort.

The Provost Marshal of St. Louis had notified to all newspapers appearing outside that town that a copy of each issue must be sent him for inspection under penalty of suppression.

The Congressional Naval Committee had reported on a bill for the construction of twenty iron-plated steam gunboats.

The *New York Times* announces that the Congressional Committee of Ways and Means had resolved to raise 150,000,000 dols. by taxation during the present year.

The *Richmond Whig*, referring to Mr. Seward's despatch upon the Trent question, thinks England will renew her demand for an apology, or for such avowals as will guarantee the British flag from further insult. The same journal, alluding to the sinking of the stone fleet off Charleston, says:—"The North has taken the first steps towards making the harbour of Charleston excellent and the city impregnable."

It was reported that Mr. Russell, the special correspondent of the *Times*, intended returning to England early in February.

General Fremont is now in Washington, and was giving his evidence before the Committee of Investigation sitting there.

The correspondent of the *New York Journal of Commerce* gives a list of vessels which had run the Southern blockade and reached Cuba. The number at Havannah was thirty-seven; Matanzas, six; and Cardenas, four. The latest arrival at Havannah was the steamer *Cuba*, from New Orleans, with 700 bales of cotton.

RUMOUR OF DEFEAT OF THE FEDERALISTS.—Advices received in Liverpool by a Southern house state that subsequently to the 2nd inst. General Stevens was defeated by the Confederates under General Lee, near Port Royal, and that the former had 800 men drowned and several hundred wounded. It is alleged in these advices that the Northern papers had suppressed the intelligence of the disaster to the Federal army.

EXTRACTS FROM CORRESPONDENCE.

GENERAL SHERMAN ON THE SLAVERY QUESTION.

—Since the expedition quitted Hampton Roads he has received no instructions whatever from headquarters, being left free to act as he may judge most proper under the circumstances; but he evidently considers that the time has not yet arrived for emancipating the slaves. He expresses a belief that South Carolina is getting tired of the contest, and may shortly be disposed to return her fealty; if, however, events should prove the contrary, he believes his only course will be to invite the slaves to enter his lines as free men, and to employ them militarily, or otherwise, according to circumstances. "And then," he added, "were I to issue such a proclamation, the negroes would come in by thousands, and the domestic institution would for ever be broken up in South Carolina."—*Letter from Port Royal in the Morning Star.*

GENERAL LANE, THE KANSAS PROPAGANDIST.

—At Leavenworth, in Kansas, a new military movement is in preparation, designed, it is said, to operate in Texas. This will be under the direction of General Hunter, who was transferred from General Fremont's army after the appointment of General Halleck as the chief in command of Missouri to a separate division in Kansas. But the chief interest in this enterprise to the European will be an attempt of General Lane to carry out the principles which he has advocated. General Lane has derived a notoriety from his prominence in the struggle to make Kansas a free State. He is a Western man, and has qualities which fit him for a frontier life. He is a sworn foe to the "Border Ruffian," and has a fierce and undying hatred of the slave power. This has been strengthened by his life in Kansas, until it has grown into the force of a passion. His speeches in the Senate of the United States were frank, bold, and thoroughly radical. He believes that the slaves ought to be invited into the lines of

the army, and be put to use in every capacity for which they are fitted. Having received the appointment of a brigadier-general, and been given a division in General Hunter's department, he proposes to employ the slaves of the rebel masters in the commissariat labour, on fortifications, and all other available ways. He has a keen and quick perception of character, and in the Mexican war, as well as in the summer's campaign in Missouri, evinced excellent soldierly qualities. He is fully in earnest, and his fierce vigour is in danger sometimes of leading him into cruelty. With his commission in his pocket, he is now on his way to Kansas; and unless the war shall speedily be brought to a close, we shall hear from him. In Western Texas there are large settlements of Germans, who are strongly anti-slavery in their convictions, and if this new expedition is designed for that locality, one of the objects will be doubtless to give them an opportunity to form a free state. If General Lane goes among them, it will be in the double capacity of an officer to quell rebellion, and as a propagandist of free institutions. He will strike alike at secession and slavery.—*Correspondent of Daily News.*

FRANCE.

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

The Emperor opened the session of the Legislature at the Palace of the Louvre on Monday. The Imperial speech was as follows:—

Messieurs Sénateurs, Messieurs Députés,—The year which has just passed has witnessed, despite certain anxieties, the consolidation of peace. All the rumours designedly propagated upon imaginary pretensions have fallen of themselves before the simple reality of facts.

My relations with foreign Powers give me the most entire satisfaction, and the visit of several Sovereigns has further contributed to strengthen our ties of friendship. The King of Prussia, by coming to France, has been enabled to judge for himself of our desire to unite still further with the Government and the people who march towards progress with sure and calm step.

I have recognised the kingdom of Italy from sympathetic and disinterested motives—to reconcile two causes, the antagonism of which is disturbing everywhere men's minds and consciences.

The civil war which is desolating America has come to compromise seriously our commercial interests. Still, as long as the rights of neutrals shall be respected, we should confine ourselves to offering up wishes that these dimensions may soon come to an end.

Our establishment in Cochinchina is consolidated by the valour of our soldiers and our sailors. The Spaniards, associated in our enterprise, will find, I hope, in those countries the reward of their courageous concurrence. The Annamites feebly resist our rule; and we should be in hostilities with none if in Mexico the proceedings of an unscrupulous Government had not compelled us to unite with Spain and England to protect our fellow countrymen, and repress attacks against the right of peoples.

Nothing can result from this conflict of a nature to alter confidence in the future. Free from foreign preoccupations, I have more especially directed my attention to the state of our finances. A sincere exposition has made you acquainted with their real state. On this subject I shall say but a few words. The public has been struck with the amount of 963,000,000f. which the floating debt has reached; but this debt, by stopping it henceforward, has nothing to disturb us, for it reached this amount before in 1848, when the revenues of France were far from approximating to their present amount. Moreover, deduct from this sum in the first place the 652,000,000f. which burdened the State at a period anterior to the Empire; in the next place the 78,000,000f. repaid to the owners of Rentes at the period of conversion; lastly the 233,000,000f., the uncovered totals which have been occasioned, in the last two years by distant expeditions, and which it might have been possible to get by a loan; and it will be seen that since the establishment of the Empire—thanks, it is true, to consolidations successively effected—the uncovered balances have not increased in proportion to the necessities for which it would be necessary to provide, and the advantages obtained during ten years.

In fact, gentlemen, it would not be right to forget the increase of expenditure required by the annual service of the loans contracted in two wars which have not been without glory; the 622 millions employed by the Treasury in great works of public utility, independently of the three milliards applied by companies in the finishing of 6,553 kilometres of railways; the execution of telegraphic wires; the amelioration of the condition of almost all the servants of the State; the advancement of the welfare of the soldier; the *cadres* of the army, adjusted to the requirements which, in time of peace, the dignity of France requires; the transformation of the fleet and of all our artillery *matériel*; the rebuilding of our religious edifices and public monuments—these expenses have communicated to all useful works throughout the empire a fruitful impulse. Have we not seen cities transformed, lands enriched by the progress of agriculture, and foreign commerce raised from two milliards 600 millions to five milliards 800 millions? In fine, by the increase alone of public prosperity the revenues of the State have increased by several hundreds of millions. This recapitulation shows us the extent of the financial resources of France, and, further, that whatever was the origin of the uncovered balances, however legitimate the expenses, it was not prudent to increase them any further. To this end I have proposed to the Senate a radical means of the conferring upon the Corps Législatif a greater power of control and associating it more and more with my policy. But this measure was not, as may be easily perceived, an expedient for lightening my responsibility.

It was a spontaneous and serious reform which was to force us to economy. In giving up the right of opening supplementary and extraordinary credits between session and session, it was yet essential to reserve the power of providing for unforeseen necessities. The system of transfers furnished the means, and it has the

advantage of limiting this power to really urgent and indispensable necessities.

The severe application of this new system will aid us in placing our financial régime upon unshaken bases. I rely upon your patriotism and intelligence to second my efforts by an earnest concurrence. The budget will be presented to you at the commencement of the session. It is not without regret that I have decided on proposing to you the re-arrangement of many imposts, but I am convinced that from this increase of our revenues the aggravation will be only temporary.

You will be pleased to occupy yourselves at first with a project of law relative to the exchange of the Four-and-a-half per Cent. Rente Certificates—a project which has for its object, while equitably reconciling the interests of the Treasury with those of its creditors, to prepare the unification of the debt.

I have loyally expounded to you, gentlemen, the state of affairs. You know that on every occasion when a useful reform presented itself I have boldly taken the initiative. Still I shall maintain not the less intact the fundamental bases of the constitution, which has procured for the country ten years of order and prosperity. The fate of all those who are in power, I am aware, is to see their purest intentions unrecognised, their most praiseworthy acts distorted by the spirit of party; but the bawlers are powerless when one has the confidence of the nation, and omits nothing to deserve it. This sentiment, which is apparent in all circumstances, is my most precious recompense and constitutes my greatest strength. It may be that from unforeseen circumstances, such as the dearth of provisions, and the slackening of labour, the people will suffer, but in its justice it will not hold me responsible for its sufferings, because it knows that all my thoughts, all my efforts, all my actions, tend unceasingly to the amelioration of their lot, and to the increase of the prosperity of France.

Let us not delude ourselves in regard to what remains to be done, but at the same time let us felicitate ourselves upon having passed ten years in the midst of the tranquillity of satisfied populations and the union of the great bodies of the State. Let us persevere in our task with energy, and confide in Providence, which has always given us visible signs of its protection.

The report of M. Fould on the financial affairs of France appeared in the *Moniteur* of Wednesday. It commences with the estimates for 1863, and distinguishes between the ordinary and extraordinary expenditure. He submits that the ordinary expenditure for 1863 will show a real reduction compared with that of 1862, though the estimate is apparently 5,800,000f. more. With a view to meet this increase and to provide a surplus, new taxes are proposed, some of which will affect the operations of trade, which are estimated to produce 2,000,000f. This, added to the ordinary income, will meet the ordinary expenditure, and leave a surplus of about 800,000f. The extraordinary budget for 1863 is to be the subject of a special law; but as the resources to meet this class of expenditure consist only of 2,300,000f., Thirty-years' Obligations and 400,000f. of the third instalment of the Chinese indemnity, they will be insufficient for the construction of railways and the carrying out of other works of public utility. It is, therefore, proposed to establish a temporary surtax on salt, with, temporarily, an augmentation in the sugar duties. These items will yield 2,480,000f., and added to the amount of the obligations and the Chinese indemnity, an aggregate of 5,180,000f. is made available for those works during the year. In the arrangements for 1863 provision is made for a surplus which may be applied to the reduction of the floating debt. M. Fould then proceeds to deal with the great deficit of 40,000,000f. The reduction in the military expenditure enables him to engage not only that additions to this deficit shall cease, but that the deficit itself shall diminish without having recourse to a loan in time of peace. And he proposes to effect a diminution in it by the conversion of a portion of the public debt. The holders of the Four and-a-half per Cent. Rentes, which the Government had the power absolutely to redeem, are offered the option of converting them into what is practically a perpetual Three per Cent. stock. Of course they will be called upon to pay the difference between the values of the two securities, which is estimated at 300,000,000f., or 12,000,000f. sterling, which sum is to be applied to the reduction of the deficit.

In receiving Mgr. Chigi, the Papal Nuncio, on Friday, the Emperor thanked him for the sentiments he had expressed in the name of the Holy Father, and said:—

His holiness has already, on the occasion of the new year, addressed to me, through General Goyon, words which have deeply touched me. Be assured that I shall always seek to ally the duties of a sovereign with my devotion to the Holy Father. I do not doubt but that your nomination will contribute to render more intimate relations which are so essential to the welfare of religion, as well as to the peace of Christendom.

ITALY.

Monsignor Carli, an agent of Cardinal Antonelli, has been arrested at Leghorn. He was staying at the Capucin Convent.

The municipality and National Guard of Torre del Greco have protested, in writing, against the acceptance of any succour from Francis II., for the sufferers by the eruption, as such succour, states the protest, would come from hands dripping with the blood of Italian citizens.

ROME.

A telegram from Rome of the 24th says:—"The Pope has been suffering from fever during the last two days. To-day, however, his Holiness was able to leave his bed and resume his ordinary functions."

AUSTRIA.

The Turin papers publish a despatch from Rome, dated 19th instant, asserting that the Austrian

Government is about to address a note to the Great Powers, declaring that the state of Piedmont constitutes a perpetual menace, and renders it necessary that she should be required to disarm.

The Emperor has just created a new Ministry of Marine, and has confided the portfolio of the department to the present Minister of Commerce.

PRUSSIA.

The Prussian Chambers appear to be engaged in "perfecting the constitution." The Minister of Justice has laid on the table of the Upper House a bill on Ministerial responsibility, giving the two houses conjointly the right to impeach, and restricting the King's power to pardon.

The Minister of Finance, amid the cheers of the members, has laid on the table of the House a bill relative to the privileges of the Board of Control. At the same time the Minister stated that this bill should be considered as a token that the Government has the completion of the constitutional edifice always earnestly in view.

DENMARK.

The Rigeraad was opened on the 25th at Copenhagen, by a speech from the Throne. The King says:—"The negotiations in reference to the constitutional affairs of Holstein are being continued. The interest which foreign Powers have in the maintenance of the independence of Denmark inspires the hope of a satisfactory solution of that question. We are determined to give to Schleswig a free development, and especially to grant to it provincial Estates, to be established on a popular basis."

In Monday's sitting of the Rigeraad, bills were introduced by the Government granting very liberal reforms in the common constitution of Denmark and Schleswig. The franchise is lowered fifty per cent.

The votes of supply for 1862-63 include large sums for the navy.

TURKEY.

An Imperial decree has been issued announcing the publication of the Budget, and conferring full powers on Fead Pasha, who assumes the functions of Grand Vizier and Minister of Finance.

The insurgents of the Herzegovina have categorically rejected the amnesty offered to them by Omar Pasha.

CANADA.

A despatch received at Portland, Maine, announces that Mr. Seward has telegraphed permission for the British troops, en route for Canada, to land here, and pass through Maine to their destination. The *London Observer* says:—"It is not at all likely that the usual course will be departed from, of sending our troops through our own dominions. Indeed, all of them that are likely to go to Canada before the spring will be well on their way before any answer could arrive on the other side, which would take another fortnight."

A correspondent of the *Times*, signing himself "A Nova Scotian," gives an account of the arrival in Halifax of the Grenadier Guards. He says he never saw the men looking in better condition. They were all provided with winter clothing of the best description, and were not apparently suffering so much from the cold as they do when on duty on a cold March day in the Park.

A telegram has been received at the Admiralty conveying the gratifying intelligence of the safe arrival of the troopship *Parana* at her destination, Halifax, on the 9th inst.

Extensive Protestant and Catholic riots have taken place at Caribonnet, Nova Scotia. The troops had been called out, and many persons wounded. Quiet was not entirely restored when the despatch was sent off.

MEXICO.

A telegram from Cadiz, dated the 25th inst., contains news from Vera Cruz to the 25th of December, according to which General Gassett was collecting the customs duties for the benefit of the three Powers.

The Paris *Patrie* announces that it is the intention of France to send to Mexico a body of troops equal to that of the expeditionary corps to Syria.

The Paris papers of yesterday contain the following:—"It is asserted that the Archduke Maximilian has accepted the throne of Mexico on condition that the allies agree to maintain the occupation of Mexico for ten years. The battery of artillery, whose departure was adjourned, left yesterday for Mexico."

INDIA AND CHINA.

The *Madras Athenaeum* of the 29th ult. announces that the Delhi prize money is to be paid immediately. The new paper currency is expected to come into circulation in March next.

Facilities have been afforded by the Government for opening out the Indian export cotton trade.

The China and Japan news is encouraging. Rules have been framed by Mr. Alcock for the guidance of the English in Japan.

Pekin is quiet, and the state of things in that city is satisfactory.

The news from Yang-tee and Hankow is also satisfactory.

Canton is resuming its former importance as a place of trade.

Alarm is no longer felt at Shanghai on account of the rebels. Ningpo is reported to be invested by the rebels. H.M.S. Scout (f. Scourge) has been ordered up to the city. Mr. Parkes is on board.

News from Cochinchina announces that the French had taken possession of Rulo Candore.

"ESSAYS AND REVIEWS."

THE REV. JAMES FENDALL, M.A., v. THE REV.
H. B. WILSON, B.D.

This is the second prosecution arising out of "Essays and Reviews" before the Court of Arches. The prosecutor is the Rev. James Fendall, M.A., rector of Harlton, near Cambridge, proctor in convocation for the diocese of Ely. The defendant is the Rev. Henry Bristow Wilson, B.D., Vicar of Great Staughton, near St. Neots, and the author of the essay entitled "Séances Historiques de Genève—the National Church."

First of all the articles set out that Mr. Wilson, who graduated at St. John's College, Oxford, in 1825, was presented by the President and Fellows of St. John's to the vicarage of Great Staughton, in 1850, and instituted thereto by the Bishop of Ely; that by his essay he has offended against the laws ecclesiastical, &c. Mr. Wilson is "articled and objected to" on the ground that he has deprivileged and denied the following passages of Scripture and formularies of the Church:—Genesis iii. 20—"And Adam called his wife's name Eve, because she was the mother of all living." Also St. Matthew xix. 4, 5, and the declaration contained in "The Form of Solemnisation of Matrimony." The passage from Mr. Wilson's Essay, which is cited as depraving or contradicting these authorities, is the following:—

Thus some may consider the descent of all mankind from Adam and Eve as an undoubted historical fact; others may rather perceive in that relation a form of narrative into which in early ages tradition would easily throw itself spontaneously. Each race naturally—necessarily, when races are isolated—supposes itself to be sprung from a single pair, and to be the first, or the only one, of races. Among a particular people this historical representation became the concrete expression of a great moral truth, of the brotherhood of all human beings, of their community, as in other things, so also in suffering and in frailty, in physical pains and in moral corruption. And the force, grandeur, and reality of these ideas are not a whit impaired in the abstract, nor indeed the truth of the concrete history as their representation, even though mankind should have been placed upon the earth in many pairs at once or in distinct centres of creation. For the brotherhood of man really depends, not upon the material fact of their fleshly descent from a single stock, but upon their constitution, as possessed in common of the same faculties and affections, fitting them for mutual relation and association, so that the value of the history, if it were a history strictly so called, would be in its emblematic force and application.

Charges are also made against Mr. Wilson in reference to original sin as set forth in Scripture and the Prayer-book. Mr. Wilson's views for which he is articulated are thus expressed:—

We cannot be content to wrap this question up and leave it for a mystery as to what shall become of those myriads upon myriads of non-Christian races. First, if our traditions tell us that they are involved in the curse and perdition of Adam, and may justly be punished hereafter individually for his transgression, not having been extricated from it by saving faith, we are disposed to think that our traditions cannot herein fairly declare to us the words and inferences from Scripture; but if on examination it should turn out that they have, we must say that the authors of the Scriptural books have, in those matters, represented to us their own inadequate conceptions, and not the mind of the Spirit of God, for we must conclude with the apostle, "Yea, let God be true, and every man a liar."

Another point on which Mr. Wilson is charged with being heretical is "The Incarnation of our Lord;" and the following passage from his Essay is cited:—

Forms of expression partly derived from modern modes of thought on metaphysical subjects, partly suggested by a better acquaintance than heretofore with the unsettled state of Christian opinion in the immediately post-apostolic age, may be adopted with respect to the doctrines enumerated in the first five Articles, without directly contradicting, impugning, or refusing assent to them, but passing by the side of them, as with respect to the humanizing of the Divine Word, and to the Divine personalities.

These views are alleged to be in contravention of the 7th chapter of Isaiah, 14th verse; St. Luke's Gospel, 1st chapter, 26th and following verses; and the collect for Christmas-day. Article six (of the Thirty-nine Articles) says: "In the name of the Holy Scriptures we do understand those canonical books of the Old and New Testament, of whose authority was never any doubt in the Church." To this article the following remarks of Mr. Wilson are alleged to be contrariant:—

Or it may be expressed thus: The Word of God is contained in Scripture, whence it does not follow that it is co-extensive with it. The Church to which we belong does not put that stumbling block before the feet of her members; it is their own fault if they place it for themselves, authors of their own offence. Under the terms of the sixth article one may accept literally, or allegorically, or as a parable, or poetry, or legend, the story of a serpent tempter, or of an ass speaking with man's voice, of an arresting of the earth's motion, or a reversal of its motion, of waters standing in a solid heap, of witches, and a variety of apparitions. So, under the terms of the sixth article every one is free in judgment as to the primeval institution of the Sabbath, the universality of the deluge, the confusion of tongues, the corporal taking up of Elijah into heaven, the nature of angels, the reality of demoniacal possession, the personality of Satan, and the miraculous particulars of many events.

Again:—

Many narratives of marvels and catastrophes in the Old Testament are referred to in the New, as emblems, without either denying or asserting their literal truth, such as the destruction of Sodom and Gomorrah by fire from heaven, and the Nonchian deluge.

These views are also alleged to be repugnant to the following passage from the Prayer-book: from the baptismal service—"Almighty and everlasting God,

who of thy great mercy didst save Noah and his family in the ark from perishing by water, and also didst safely lead the children of Israel thy people through the Red Sea."

Against various portions of the Gospel of St. John the following passage from Mr. Wilson's Essay is cited as deserving condemnation:—

The ideal method is applicable in two ways; both to giving account of the origin of parts of Scripture, and also in explanation of Scripture. It is thus either critical or exegetical. An example of the critical ideology carried to excess is that of Strauss, which resolves into an ideal the whole of the historical and doctrinal person of Jesus; so again much of the allegorising of Philo and Origen is an exegetical ideology, exaggerated and wild. But it by no means follows, because Strauss has substituted a mere shadow for the Jesus of the Evangelists, and has frequently descended to a minute captiousness in details, that there are not traits in the Scriptural person of Jesus which are better explained by referring them to an ideal than an historical origin; and without falling into fanciful exegesis, there are parts of Scripture more usefully applied ideologically than in any other manner; as, for instance, the history of the temptation of Jesus by Satan, and accounts of demoniacal possessions. And liberty must be left to all as to the extent in which they apply the principle, for there is no authority, through the expressed determination of the Church, nor of any other kind, which can define the limits within which it may be reasonably exercised. . . . The ideological may sometimes be thought sceptical, and be sceptical or doubtful as to the historical value of related facts; but the historical value is not always to him the most important—frequently it is quite secondary. And, consequently, discrepancies in narratives, scientific difficulties, defects in evidence, do not disturb him as they do the literalist.

Mr. Wilson is challenged with regard to his views on the separation of doctrine and practice, the nature of clerical subscription, and many other subjects treated of in his essay. He has engaged Mr. Du Bois as the proctor to conduct his defence. The argument on the admission of the articles will take place as soon as the forms of the Court of Arches will permit.

The case came before the Court last Thursday. Dr. Deane, Q.C., for the defendant, stated that counsel were not in a position to say whether the admission of the articles of accusation should be opposed or not, and craved further time. Dr. Phillimore, Q.C., for the promoter, did not oppose the application. His lordship extended the time for one week, it being understood that the articles would then be admitted, unless the defendant formally stated that he opposed their admission; and in that case counsel would arrange a convenient time for the arguments being heard.

THE HARTLEY COLLIERY CALAMITY.

When our last number went to press the hope of releasing alive the 199 human beings entombed in the Hartley Colliery was very faint indeed. As the labour of excavation progressed, oftentimes, when the hopes of success were brightest, large masses of stone and rubbish would fall from the sides of the shaft, now no longer protected by its wooden lining, and threaten to add still more victims to the long catalogue of the lost. On Saturday week, when the miners had been buried for three days, noises were occasionally heard by those who were labouring for their release; and though after that day not a sound came from beneath, still the work went on as earnestly as ever, sometimes with hope, latterly with all hope fairly gone, until the dread reality was made known by the exploration of the mine on Wednesday evening. On that day the obstruction in the shaft was at length removed.

William Adams, one of the brave shaftmen, undauntedly resolved to force his way into the yard seam. Accompanied by two companions, whose names we have not learned, he went through the back door and got by the pumps to the furnace. They went along the drift till they came to the furnace itself, and there they found the bodies of two of the entombed men. Pushing their way along at great danger to themselves, for the air was very bad, they managed to get to the long-sought yard seam. Here they opened a door, and found more bodies strewn in all directions. Walking over them they came to another door, which they also opened; and when they got there they found the bodies, to use Adams's own words, "thicker and faster." In all the ghastly company, not one spark of precious life remained—all had lain down and died. The smell was dreadful; and as they had learnt all that was wanted, the brave fellows came back again. As Adams himself says, "It was a heart-breaking sight." He also says, "No one need blame anybody for delay; it's an awful dangerous road we went." Some time will be required before any of the bodies of the lost ones can be brought out.

Two other men were sent down the shaft by the desire of the people outside before the return of Adams. Their names were Richard and Thomas Boyd, two brothers.

Over the grating of the furnace, and either upon or near it, they saw the bodies of two men. One was a very big man. Both the bodies were dreadfully swollen. They then went down into the yard seam, and right round its workings, further than any one else had gone. The men were all, however, lying together, at least as many as they saw—and the number was upwards of 150—as near the shaft as possible. There was a very bad smell indeed from the bodies. They had no appearance of having been starved; but all appeared just to have lain down and slept themselves to death. Only one or two seemed to have died hard; but it was quite discernable, from the appearance of all, that they had been dead some time. In the workings the air was fresh and good, there being no trace of stythe, or anything of the kind. When they had stayed as long as they were able they returned; and, on coming back, Richard was so overcome with the stythe that had his brother not caught him and dragged him after him, he would

assuredly have died upon the spot like the 200 who lay around him.

The following is a statement, compiled by the clergy and parochial authorities, after a house-to-house visitation, of the bereaved families left destitute by the awful calamity at Hartley Colliery:—

Widows	...	...	103
Children	...	...	257
Sisters supported by brothers	...	...	27
Orphans	...	...	2
Parents supported by sons	...	...	16
Aunt supported by nephew	...	...	1
Grandmother supported by grandson	...	...	1

Total 407

The exact number of men and lads killed in the mine is one hundred and ninety-nine. Of the male population employed at this colliery, only twenty-five remain alive.

Writing on Saturday night, the *Times* correspondent describes the raising of the dead bodies and their appearance in the mine—

During last night the men employed in clearing the shaft made great progress in restoring the ventilation, and early this morning they had carried the brattice work so far as to enable them to get at the bodies without danger. A few of them were found lying among the ashes of the furnace, but the greater part were lying in the yard seam, within a short distance from the shaft. The first man was found sitting on a coal seat, his head resting on his arm in a posture of calm repose, and immediately beyond him was a whole row of corpses seated on the ground with their backs against the wall of coal. Further on were three or four rows of dead men lying pell-mell, with legs interlaced, some with their heads lying on others' breasts, some locked in each other's arms. It was almost impossible to get any description of the terrible scene below from those who were engaged in the duty of removing the corpses, so much were they affected by what they had seen; but from the general appearance of the men there can be no doubt that all of them died from the effects of the gas, and died quietly and calmly. There is every reason to believe—and it is a merciful supposition—that in most instances their agonies would not be prolonged beyond Saturday. Signals, it is said, were heard up to Sunday, and perhaps a few of the strongest might have struggled against the deadly vapour longer than the rest.

When the workings were sufficiently cleared of the gas to allow the men to remain in them for any time, preparations were immediately made at the pit's mouth for the reception of the bodies. During the whole of the day and night previous special engines had been arriving at the colliery with a load of coffins. These were moved up to a convenient position; and at last it was proposed that they should be lowered down into the pit and the bodies placed in them there. When it was found, however, that the process of decomposition had not gone too far, it was determined to bring the bodies to bank and identify them there. It was about half-past ten when the first was brought up, and from then till the time I write the process has been going on without interruption.

A telegram, dated Sunday night, says:—"At half-past three o'clock this morning the last of the bodies, making 199 in all, from the middle seam, was brought up. There are still others remaining in the lower seam, which it will not be possible to recover for some time, as the water has risen there to the depth of 18 feet. The bodies recovered were all identified to-day. There was an immense crowd round the pit heap all day, and several religious services were held."

The following letter from the Queen was read at one of the services before the pit:—

Osborne, Jan. 23.

Sir,—The Queen, in the midst of her own overwhelming grief, has taken the deepest interest in the dreadful accident at Hartley, and up to the last had hoped that at least a considerable number of the poor people might have been recovered alive. The appalling news since received has affected the Queen very much.

Her Majesty commands me to say that her tenderest sympathy is with the poor widows and mothers, and that her own misery only makes her feel the more for them.

Her Majesty hopes that everything will be done as far as possible to alleviate their distress, and her Majesty will feel a sad satisfaction in assisting in such measures. Pray let me know what is doing.

I have the honour to be, Sir, your obedient, humble servant,
C. B. PHIPPS.

Charles Carr, Esq., Hartley Colliery.

In the lower seam it was found that the water had risen in the lower workings to the height of eighteen feet. It will therefore be impossible for some time to get at those whose retreat may have been out off in the lower seam. The body of the overman Amour, who would take the command of the party below, and in whose courage and experience and fertility of resource great confidence was felt, was one of the earliest brought up, and in a memorandum-book in his pocket was found the following touching, but consolatory record:—

Friday afternoon, half-past two.—Edward Armstrong, Thomas Gledson, John Hardie, Thomas Bell, and others, took extremely ill. We had also a prayer-meeting at a quarter to two, when Tibbs, H. Sharpe, J. Campbell, H. Gibson, and William Palmer — (The sentence is incomplete.) Tibbs exhorted to us again and Sharpe also.

From this, which is all the intelligence that is likely to come to us from below of the dreadful scene, we learn not only the resigned frame of mind in which the poor fellows met their fate, but also that the gas had begun to take effect on them at an earlier period than was supposed. Amour's watch was stopped at ten o'clock.

Public sympathy with the bereaved wives, mothers, and families, has been exhibited in a very marked manner. At a meeting in Newcastle more than 4,000L. was subscribed on the spot, and not only in that town but in various other places collec-

tions were on Sunday made for the sufferers. Yesterday there was a continued flow of contributions at the Mansion-house. The total sums received by the Lord Mayor at the close of the day was about 1,130*l.*, which, with the contributions forwarded on Sunday and Monday, makes an aggregate amount down to last evening little short of 2,000*l.* The subscriptions have amounted to 1,000*l.* on the Stock Exchange, 800*l.* in the Commercial Sale Rooms, Mincing-lane, and 270*l.* at Lloyds'. There can be no doubt that the 17,000*l.*, which is the sum required to afford permanent relief, will be speedily forthcoming.

THE LATE PRINCE CONSORT.

The Testimonial Fund started by the Mansion House Committee is rapidly swelling, and yesterday amounted to 21,000*l.*

Addresses of condolence to the Queen continue to be published in the *Gazette*, and meetings to be held in various parts of the country.

The Earl of Clarendon, at a meeting of the county of Hertford, made a very interesting speech. A great Prince and a great statesman, he said, had passed away from our midst. He praised his surpassing modesty, his great natural abilities, his matured experience, and his admirable judgment. Upon the influence of his high position he never relied, but upon the influence of a superior intellect trained with exquisite care. Lord Clarendon well remembers Lord Melbourne telling him that Prince Albert knew more than most old men, and that he was the most remarkable young man he had ever met with in any rank of life. He was constantly adding to his knowledge, and never tired in pursuit of a truth, succeeding not alone by extensive reading, but by constant communication with the best minds on each subject. He always effected an unreserved exchange of ideas with those with whom he was conversing. Lord Clarendon never withdrew from his presence without feeling that he had acquired some knowledge and brought away matter for reflection. Prince Albert was a truly British statesman. His domestic life was a picture of morality and domestic happiness. Few children ever received so much direct instruction from a father as the Royal children. Such a conjunction of the choicest gifts of nature with acquirements so extensive and a nature so kind and gentle have rarely been found in any man.

The following address of sympathy and condolence from the committee of the Congregational Union has been forwarded to Sir George Grey, Bart., who, in acknowledging its receipt, says he will place it on an early day before her Majesty the Queen:—

To the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty.

May it please your Majesty, we, the Committee of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, most respectfully approach your Majesty with expressions of our profound sympathy and condolence on occasion of the recent demise of His Royal Highness the Prince Consort.

Representing as we do the pastors and churches of the Independent denomination—a body always distinguished by loyalty to your royal house, and sincerely attached to your Majesty's person and throne, we deeply mourn, in common with all your Majesty's subjects, the irreparable calamity which has thus been permitted, in the inscrutable but all-wise providence of God, to rest upon your Majesty and the Royal Family; and we fervently pray that in this season of severe affliction your Majesty may richly enjoy the sympathy and grace of our Divine Redeemer, and the abounding consolations of the Holy Spirit.

While with submission to the Divine will we lament the national loss sustained by the early and unexpected decease of your late Royal husband, we shall always hold in grateful recollection his domestic and public virtues, his devout character and religious habits, and his earnest and enlightened endeavours to promote the happiness and improvement of all classes of the British people.

We devoutly trust that the counsels and example of the departed Prince may continue to exert a beneficial influence on his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and the other members of your Majesty's Royal Family; and most fervently do we pray the God of heaven and earth that He may be graciously pleased long to spare your Majesty to reign over a prosperous, united, and loyal people.

On behalf of the Committee, we remain your Majesty's most dutiful subjects,

JAMES G. MIAL, Chairman.
GEORGE SMITH, } Secretaries.
ROBERT ASHTON, }

M.P.'s ON THE AMERICAN QUESTION.

Mr. MASSEY, M.P. for Salford, addressed his constituents on Tuesday. He referred to the death of the Prince Consort, to the labours of the last session of Parliament, and to the settlement of the Trent question, and then spoke of the Southern blockade. He said the Government of France had repeatedly urged our Government to join with it in testing the efficiency of the blockade, but their offers had been refused. The present state of things could not continue long, and if the statements about the destruction of Charleston harbour were true, he should be ready to support in Parliament a policy that would seek, by "mediation and friendly interference," to put an end to the contest. A vote of thanks to Mr. Massey was carried by a large majority, and an amendment, condemning his conduct on the reform question, was rejected.

Mr. BAXTER, M.P., for Montrose, has delivered an able speech at Dundee. After a rapid glance at continental politics, he turned his attention to America. He stigmatised the Southern Confederacy as "the

child of treason;" and in remarking that it may suit the purpose of the Confederates to address us in honeyed language at the present time, he asked whether his audience thought there were many in the slaveholding congress "who do not hate in their heart that England whose name is a pleasant sound to the black man all over the world?" (Tremendous applause.)

Besides, I am not sure that there exist in the South the elements which go to form a nation. I know not which of the peculiar customs, either of life in the drawing-rooms of New Orleans or life on the plantations of Carolina, deserve a particle of our sympathy. Has not slavery blighted society in all these States, stunted the intellectual growth, and debased the nature of the white man, whilst it brutalises the negro? There are sights and sounds there to be seen and heard which I cannot think of still—though it is several years since I was in these States—without a shudder; and sorry indeed should I be were Great Britain to step one foot out of her way to assist, or prematurely to recognise, such a Confederacy. It is reported that pressure is being brought to bear upon us by France to resist the blockade of the Southern ports, on the ground that it is ineffective. But are we to jump at the conclusion that, because some vessels have run it, it should not be recognised? Have not all blockades been occasionally run by daring skippers? The question is whether this blockade is as complete, or nearly so, as is usually the case; and I submit that there is no evidence to the contrary. Then, with regard to forcing a supply of cotton, surely for us to advocate the opening of Charleston or Savannah for this purpose would be very short-sighted policy. If we are ever to be independent of these States, now is the time for us to try the experiment; and better for us to be a little short of our great staple for six months longer, than its growth in India, Africa, and the West Indies may be encouraged, and so, at a little temporary inconvenience, the cotton manufacture benefited in all time coming, whilst a blow is dealt at American slavery which it never can recover.

INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION OF 1862.

The subjoined official notice has been issued by the Commissioners:—Her Majesty's Commissioners have adopted the following regulations with respect to the admission of visitors to the Exhibition:—

1. The Exhibition will open, as previously announced, on Thursday, the 1st of May, and will be open daily (Sundays excepted) during such hours as the Commissioners shall, from time to time, appoint.
2. The Royal Horticultural Society having arranged a new entrance to their Gardens from Kensington-road the Commissioners have agreed with the Council of the society to establish an entrance to the Exhibition from the Gardens, and to issue a joint ticket giving the owner the privilege of admission both to the Gardens and to the Exhibition on all occasions when they are open to visitors, including the flower shows and fêtes held in the Gardens, up to the 18th of October, 1862.
3. There will, therefore, be four principal entrances for visitors:—1. From the Horticultural Gardens for the owners of the joint tickets, Fellows of the society, and other visitors to the Gardens. 2. In Cromwell-road. 3. In Prince Albert's road. 4. In Exhibition-road.
4. The regulations necessary for preventing obstructions and danger at the several entrances will be issued prior to the opening.
5. Admittance to the Exhibition will be given only to the owners of season tickets and to visitors paying at the doors.

SEASON TICKETS.

6. There will be two classes of season tickets. The first, price 3*l.* 3*s.*, will entitle the owner to admission to the opening and all other ceremonies, as well at all times when the building is open to the public. The second, price 5*l.* 5*s.*, will confer the same privileges of admission to the Exhibition, and will further entitle the owner to admission to the Gardens of the Royal Horticultural Society at South Kensington and Chiswick (including the flower shows and fêtes at these Gardens) during the continuance of the Exhibition.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

7. On the 1st of May, on the occasion of the opening ceremonial, the admissions will be restricted to the owners of season tickets.
8. On the 2nd and 3rd of May the price of admission will be 1*l.* for each person; and the Commissioners reserve to themselves the power of appointing three other days, when the same charge will be made.
9. From the 5th to the 17th of May, 5*s.*
10. From the 19th to the 31st of May, 2*s.* 6*d.*, except on one day in each week, when the charge will be 5*s.*
11. After the 31st of May the price of admission on four days in each week will be 1*s.*

SALE OF SEASON TICKETS.

12. Season tickets are now for sale, between the hours of 10 and 5 daily, at the offices of Her Majesty's Commissioners, 454, West Strand, London, W.C.
13. Applications through the post (stating Christian name and surname) must be addressed to the Secretary, and must be accompanied by Post-office orders, payable to Mr. J. J. Mayo, at the Post-office, Charing-cross.
14. No checks, or country notes, will be received.
15. Cases for preserving the season tickets may be obtained at the office for 1*s.* each.

By order.

F. R. SANDFORD, Secretary.

It has been decided to construct a sunk road twelve feet below the surface, which will commence in the Bayswater-road, and run across Kensington Gardens west of the Serpentine, and parallel with the new broad walk, emerging on Kensington Gore opposite the new north entrance to the Horticultural Gardens, and therefore close upon the Exhibition itself. The cost will be some 35,000*l.*, which will be defrayed by the Society of Arts, who have come forward with great public spirit and offered to raise the sum required to make the road upon debentures bearing interest at five per cent., redeemable at certain times from the surplus profits of the tolls.

Mr. Crace has the carrying out of the decoration of the interior, and the effect of his patterns will, it is said, be very rich indeed. The work of riveting up the domes is now going on very fast, and both

these structures are well in hand. The terminals to surmount each are also finished; these are colossal ornaments, like a couple of gilt steeples.

On Monday, the agents for the French exhibitors applied to the West Middlesex Water Company to supply water for the chief fountain in the French Court at the rate of 40,000 gallons an hour—one-fifth of the whole downpour of water from the great cascade in the Horticultural Gardens.

Rossini, Meyerbeer, and Auber are preparing marches for the opening day. Dr. Sterndale Bennett has been also invited to set to music some words to be written for the occasion by the Poet Laureate. Subsequently, Mr. Costa will undertake the musical arrangements, and conduct the music at the opening on the 1st of May. There will be 1,400 choral singers and 400 instrumentalists.

Court, Official, and Personal News.

It is expected that the Queen will hold a Privy Council on Wednesday, the 5th February, for the purpose of giving her sanction to the Royal Speech.

The *Daily News* states that, in addition to Canon Stanley, a son of Lord Clanwilliams will accompany the Prince of Wales in his travels in the East. The party start on the 7th of February.

The marriage of the Princess Alice with Prince Louis of Hesse has of course been postponed (says the *Court Journal*) under the heavy bereavement which has befallen the Queen and the Royal family. We believe it is in contemplation to fix the period of the nuptials of her Royal Highness with Prince Louis at the close of June or July—but this is at present only a probability.

The King of the Belgians is remaining at Buckingham Palace, but is expected shortly to return to Osborne.

Prince Louis of Hesse will, it is expected, remain on a visit to her Majesty, at Osborne, until after the arrival of Prince Alfred, who is expected almost daily. Prince Louis will then return to the Continent for a short time.

It is stated that Viscount Palmerston has had no return of his attack of gout, as reported, since he went to Broadlands, but that his lordship is in full force and in the enjoyment of excellent health and spirits.

Lord Lyons is gazetted as a Knight Grand Cross of the Bath.

Lord Dufferin will move and Lord Shelburne will second the Address in the House of Lords in answer to the Speech from the Throne at the commencement of the approaching Session.

The following circular has been transmitted by Lord Palmerston to those members who usually give support to his Government:—"94, Piccadilly, 20th January, 1862.—Sir,—As matters of considerable importance will come under discussion at the meeting of Parliament on Thursday, the 6th of February, I shall be greatly obliged by your attendance in the House of Commons on that day.—I have the honour to be, yours faithfully, PALMERSTON."

The Earl of Derby has issued cards of invitation for a Parliamentary dinner on the 5th proximo to a large circle of his political supporters in the House of Lords.

The Earl Granville, as Lord President of the Council, gives an entertainment to the principal officers of State on the 3rd of next month, when the nomination of the sheriffs takes place. The noble earl, as Ministerial leader in the House of Lords, will give a full-dress banquet on the 5th to the leading supporters of the Government.

Viscount Palmerston will give a full-dress dinner at his residence in Piccadilly, on the 5th of next month, to the Right Hon. the Speaker of the House of Commons, the Hon. W. Portman, Mr. Western Wood, and the leading officials of the Government.

The Worshipful Company of Goldsmiths have very kindly presented 50*l.* to the National Charity for the Paralyzed and Epileptic, Queen's-square, Bloomsbury.

Father Daly has left Galway on his way to Rome, where he hopes to obtain redress for his grievances from the Pope.

Mrs. Slidell, accompanied by her daughters, left London on Saturday for Folkestone en route to Paris, there to await the arrival of her husband, who is hourly expected.

Miscellaneous News.

MR. ADDERLEY ON THE COLONIES.—Mr. Adderley, M.P., has been delivering a lecture on the British Colonies at Saltley. He protested against the system at present existing by which the people of this country were so largely taxed for the benefit of the colonies. He argued that in times of peace our colonial fellow-subjects should pay for their own defence. If there is war, let England say that she is prepared to concentrate her forces and assist in the defence of her Colonial Empire, but that in time of peace every part of that empire should be prepared to maintain its own security. The instant the security of Canada is threatened, let England go to her assistance, and the moment England is threatened let the Canadian Militia come and help us.

MR. ROEBUCK, M.P., AND THE REVISED CODE.—We learn from the *Sheffield Independent*, that on Wednesday afternoon a Sheffield deputation waited upon Mr. Roebuck, M.P., to express their opinions in reference to the "Code." Mr. Roebuck replied:—I think the subject so very important, that the

more it is ventilated—to use a cant phrase—the better; and I would suggest that you should draw up a petition stating the facts, and have it signed by as many people as possible, and presented to the House of Commons. I am quite sure the House of Commons never will understand the measure until it has been examined by a Committee of that House.

MR. SEWARD AND MR. SMITH O'BRIEN.—It will be remembered that in the height of the recent Anglo-American crisis, Mr. Smith O'Brien addressed a letter to Mr. Seward proffering certain advice as to his course of procedure. The letter has elicited a reply, dated Washington, December 28th, in which Mr. Seward refers "My dear Sir" to the published diplomatic correspondence, and winds up with a warm panegyric on the broken "American Union." "If," he says, "you would promote the cause of America, of Ireland, of Great Britain, of humanity itself, speak and act in every case, and without qualification, for the American Union."

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, EARLSWOOD.—The annual entertainment for the inmates of this national institution took place on Monday last. The prizes from the Christmas trees having been distributed, the pupils were regaled with tea and cake in the magnificent gallery of the asylum. At half-past six the special amusements commenced. A shadow pantomime, in which one of the patients took a difficult character, was the source of great amusement. A wood scene, in which several patients were employed weaving garlands to the sound of joyous music, was most effective, and gave much delight. A Galanti show, on a large scale and with a new plot and dialogue, was the closing piece of the first part. Refreshments having been supplied, the second part opened with a musical interlude, in which the aptitude of the officers of the institution to amuse and interest the subjects of their care was specially brought out. Negro Melodists made their appearance in a "London street," and were encountered by rapturous applause; songs and duets by the various members of the staff filled up the time occupied in arranging the scenes, and "God save the Queen" concluded the entertainment. The board of management and Dr. Down, the superintendent, were supported by a very large attendance of the gentry of Reigate and neighbourhood, who were delighted to witness the enjoyment of the feeble-minded inmates of Earlswood.

Literature.

Belgian Episodes: Historical, Legendary, and Contemporary. By H. G. MOKE, Professor at Ghent; and ALICE WILMERE, Author of "Life of Champlain," &c. London: James Hogg and Sons.

THE joint authors of this volume of interesting and wholesome reading, have it in view to make Belgium "a little better known in England." We have the pictures of certain Flemish painters, with the coarse life and riotous rejoicing of days gone by; and some persons are suspected by our authors of believing that the village scenes and manners of Belgium are still all such as the dens and the grossness that are to be found on old canvasses:—and it is protested, that no traces of such modes of life now exist. Well,—there are the word-sketches of Hendrick Conscience, the most popular of modern Belgian writers;—certainly they do not contain simple commentary, as it were, on the pictures of the old Flemish painters:—on the contrary, they present to us a village life that is delightful in its pastoral simplicity, and a country-people that have their rude ways and manners without being ignoble or wanting in inward refinement. And, if anything be wanting to give a faithful and pleasing impression of the Belgians of to-day, much will be done, amongst those who read this book, by the sketches of its middle classes and their modes of life, which the authors have wrought up in several of these narratives.

It is distinctly claimed by Professor Moke and Miss Wilmere that their historical tales have the colours of truth, and that their contemporary sketches are founded on fact. The latter are, on the whole, the best; and especially "The Registrar of Bosschem," and "The Advocate of Malines." The fault, however, which marks the book as an intended picture of manners is, that the mere story is apt to overbalance the delineation for the sake of which it is supposed to be written,—such experiences and incidents as are common to the human heart and life everywhere distracting attention from the details of scene and the peculiarities of manners. Neither of the contemporary sketches is without bits of such painting as one chiefly desires if, as is promised, one is to know Belgium the better for them; but it is possible to forget of what country and people one is reading while occupied with the private affairs of the persons of the tales.

We confess that we are less interested in the historical narratives of this volume. We do not doubt their general faithfulness;—we even feel assured that we are placed advantageously for understanding Van Artevelde, through the story of "Edward the Third in Flanders;" and for appreciating the history of Brussels, from the bombardment by Villeroy to the last effort of the Elector of Bavaria to drive out the Allies, through the life, full of curious episodes, of

"General Van den Putte." The "Youth and Last Days of Van Dyck" is very carefully done, and has much to interest, but fails, we think, to give a fully truthful and satisfying impression. The "Legend of Godfrey of the Cradle" draws more largely than any other story on the imagination of the writer;—considering which, we cannot praise the management of the materials, which, if fancy might touch them at all, might have touched them more artistically, without sacrificing truth of historical detail, or throwing into the background those figures which it has been attempted to display in a sort of simple grandeur.

The book has a mixed character, as well as a mixed authorship. We think it loses a good deal of the power to gratify, on the one hand, and of the fitness to instruct, on the other, by its being what it is. Several of the pieces would have been more interesting if more strictly historical; and others contain materials which might have become more brilliant under a greater license of invention.

BRIEF NOTICES.

On Food. By E. LANKESTER, M.D., F.R.S. (R. Hardwicke, 192, Piccadilly.) These lectures were prepared by Dr. Lankester, and in part delivered, in consequence of his appointment to the scientific superintendence of the Food Collection at the South Kensington Museum. He has all the knowledge, and all the skill in popular exposition of science, necessary for making such lectures perfectly instructive and powerfully attractive. A more readable book than this could scarcely have been produced:—the manner is pleasantly familiar, the statement of principles and truths is most lucid, and the facts are of wonderful variety and interest. The topics are Water; Salt; Heat-giving Foods; Oil, Butter, and Fat; Flesh-forming Food; Animal Food; Alcohol; Wines, Spirits, and Beer; Condiments and Spices; Tea; Coffee and Chocolate; and Tobacco. In either lecture we might find materials for a brief article, which should delight our readers by the uncommonness, the fulness, and the value of its information. But Dr. Lankester has not only written so as to be universally intelligible; he has also published in such a form, and at such a price, as to be universally accessible: and, as we sincerely desire the diffusion of such knowledge as this volume imparts, as being of the highest importance to the preservation of health, the prolongation of the term of human life, and the complete enjoyment and best use of all the powers and susceptibilities of the body, we content ourselves with earnestly recommending it, as a book for all families, high and low, and for all readers, alike for study and for amusement.—*Thoughts in Aid of Faith.* By SARA S. HENNELL (Geo. Manwaring.)

The author is a woman of remarkable mental powers, and of rich culture. The Faith she would aid, is simply faith in the progress of truth, and in the combination of the principles learnt in the advance of modern scientific speculation. Jesus Christ is but an image of Divine Humanity,—with his "hallowed person" we are "compelled to part," yet the image is only "consigned to that ideal world where it shines in artistic beauty for ever." The Faith she nourishes "see everywhere in nature that there is nothing—except the Divine essence, which is unknown to us—nothing/absolute, but that all is in progress." "All our religions and our philosophies are God's strivings all the more for being truly our own." This Faith preaches one lesson that is precious, in common with a loftier faith,—That we must work, FOR GOD worketh in us to do His own good pleasure. But it preaches it falsely. And while the book may be of interest to one deeply versed in philosophical and theological speculation, it is only an aid to anti-Christianism in its general influence and special teaching.—*Fragments of Truth: Being the Exposition of Several Passages of Scripture.* Third Edition. (Edinburgh: Edmonston and Douglas.) An edition, with new materials, of tracts or essays on religious subjects, originally published from the recollections or notes of persons who had heard them in the form of sermons, and had "felt them to be very precious." The spiritual insight and practical wisdom apparent in them generally may well account for such a feeling, and will give them usefulness of a very valuable order. An independent, earnest, reverent spirit pervades the expositions of Scripture that are given; and a much broader light is shed on the religious life than mere literalists and systematisers are able to afford. But the thoughts put forward on some questions that imply a philosophy, are not always luminous or far-reaching—their fragmentariness occasions obscurity and some limitation of power.

—*The Teacher's Pocket-Book and Diary for 1862.* (Sunday-school Union.) A word is enough; to say that this annual has all its customary features; and that the Scripture lessons for the year are well selected for the thorough and comprehensive instruction of the young in Biblical knowledge and religious truth.

Every portion of space occupied by France in the Exhibition of 1862, whether in the picture galleries or in the industrial sections, is to be carpeted. Mirrors and girandoles will be hung in every available position, and curtains stretched from column to column, rendering it a distinct exhibition.

Cleanings.

Why is a sewing machine like the letter S? Because it makes needles *needless*.

The amount of coal received in London during the past year was no less than 5,232,082 tons.

Penny receipt stamps are about to be adopted in France.

The present Father of the House of Commons is the Premier, Viscount Palmerston, who was first elected for Newport, Isle of Wight, in 1807.

The London, Chatham, and Dover Railway Company has directed that in future no special train on that line shall be allowed to prize-fighters.

The Australian anniversary dinner will take place at the Freemasons' Tavern on the 12th of February.

Porson was once asked in company to rhyme upon one of the Latin gerunds, when he immediately recited the following:—

When Dido found *Aeneas* would not come,
She mourned in silence, and was *Di do dum*.

The last number but one of the *Lancet* contains a report of several severe cases of neuralgia, which have been recently successfully treated, at the Royal Free Hospital, with valerianate of ammonia.

Mr. Dickens will, it is said, shortly commence the issue of a novel in his old style in monthly shilling parts, with steel engravings, by Mr. Hablot Browne.

A man in Michigan lately committed suicide by drowning. As the body could not be found, the coroner held an inquest on his hat and jacket, found on the bank of the lake, and returned a verdict of "Found empty."

An invention of Mr. Newall, of Bury, for lighting railway trains with gas, has been applied to several of the passenger trains of the Lancashire and Yorkshire Company, with which Mr. Newall has long been connected.

The once celebrated Parthenon Club, which has been in existence for nearly a quarter of a century, and was originally founded by some of the most celebrated savans of the day, is entirely broken up and dissolved.

Madame Lind-Goldschmidt appeared in the Town Hall at Birmingham on Wednesday and Thursday evenings. On the first occasion it was a miscellaneous concert, and the hall was crowded. To hear the oratorio *Elijah* performed on Thursday there was also a large audience, and Madame Goldschmidt had a very warm reception.

A correspondent of the *Times* signing himself "Palmerworm" has lately declared the whole business of racing to be nothing more than swindling from beginning to end, and thinks that noblemen who would be honest enough elsewhere, think nothing of bribing, cheating, and dishonour here.

When the Cardinals wished to read a gentle lesson to the gay and literary Leo X., they caused a fire of straw to be lit before him. "Thus quickly fleet the vanities of the world," cried a warning voice, as the flame shot up. "But while it passes let us warm our hands at it," retorted the quick Pope, holding out his palms to the fire.

At Signora Mario's lecture in the Concert Hall, Liverpool, on Wednesday evening, Mr. Peter Stuart, who presided, announced that it was his intention to give 500*l.* to the soldier who should first plant the Italian standard on the walls of the Capitol of Rome, where he (the chairman) hoped to meet Mazzini himself.

THE "SATURDAY REVIEW" AND ITS CONTRIBUTORS.—The chief of the political department is Mr. G. S. Venables, of Mitre-court, Temple; and then follow Mr. Joseph Arnold, the Rev. Charles Kinglake, Mr. G. H. Lewes, Mr. Newmarch (secretary of the Globe Assurance-office), Mr. Main (reader at the Middle Temple), Professors Owen and Playfair, Mr. Goldwin Smith, Mr. Beresford Hope (proprietor of the journal), the Rev. W. Scott, of Christ's Church, Hoxton; Mr. J. Pitt Taylor (County Court Judge), Mr. W. B. Donne, Mr. Jones Rymmer, Mr. C. J. Saunders, Lord Robert Clinton (very casual), Mr. Grant Duff (do.), Mr. E. A. Freeman, and Mr. Frazer, late Paris correspondent of a well-known journal. Among the other contributors are, Mrs. Bennett, Mrs. Boyce, Lady Llanover, Miss Jane Williams, Miss C. Ogle, of Newcastle; Mr. F. Galton, Mr. A. Grant, Mr. W. V. Harcourt, Mr. J. M. Hayman, Mr. G. W. Hemming, Mr. I. C. Mansfield, Mr. FitzJames Stephen. The majority of the male contributors are barristers.—*Leeds Mercury.*

MUDIE'S LIBRARY, since its commencement, has issued to its subscribers not less than 1,263,000 volumes—it is true, a vast number of these in duplicates; nevertheless, they represent the amount of reading issued to the public by one establishment alone. At the present moment the establishment owns no less than 800,000 volumes. Macaulay had the honour of first bringing before the public the system of Mr. Mudie. In December, 1855, when volumes iii. and iv. of his *History of England* were published, it was announced that 2,500 copies were at once supplied. The public looked on in astonishment; it was the number contained in many a respectable library. This number has, however, been far surpassed since. Of Livingstone's "Travels in Africa" 3,250 copies were in circulation at one time. Here there was a union of religious readers and those fond of scientific travel and adventure, and at the lowest calculation not less than 30,000 readers must have been introduced to the work of the great South African traveller through the medium of this establishment. This alone is fame to a moderate man. People are very fond of saying that nobody reads poetry now-a-days; yet 1,000 copies of "Idylls of

the King" were necessary to supply the demand for Tennyson's last new book. M'Clintock's "Voyage in Search of Franklin" was another great success; 3,000 volumes were at one time "reading." A very singular illustration of the effect of theological controversy upon a book was made evident when "Essays and Reviews" were first published, inasmuch as fifty copies remained for some little time unread upon the shelves. As the idea arose that they were a little naughty, the demand began to increase, until ultimately Mr. Mudie had to place 2,000 copies upon his shelves. As a rule, novels have a short life, and not a merry one; we must except, however, some of the very first class, such as those of Miss Evans; 3,000 copies of "Silas Marner," for instance, were necessary to supply the demand by the subscribers. Thackeray, Dickens, and Trollope are of course always in demand; and Carlyle and Kingsley, again, never seem out of fashion.—*Once a Week.*

Births, Marriages, and Deaths.

BIRTHS.

READ.—Jan. 8, the wife of the Rev. James Read, Atherstone, Warwickshire, of a son.
PILKINGTON.—Jan. 10, at Elton Cottage, near Bury, Lancashire, the wife of E. Pilkington, Esq., of a son.
COPEMAN.—Jan. 19, at Dunham Lodge, Norfolk, the wife of G. Copeman, Esq., of a son.
STONEMAN.—Jan. 28, at St. Leonard's-on-Sea, the wife of Mr. W. G. Stoneman, of a son.
HOWARD.—Jan. 28, the wife of Mr. J. Howard, of Parkfield-terrace, King Edward's-road, Hackney, and Nicholas-lane, Lombard-street, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

GILLESPIE—MORRISON.—Jan. 13, at the Independent Chapel, Morning-lane, Hackney, by the father of the bride, the Rev. W. J. Gillespie, minister of the first Presbyterian Church, Donegore, county Antrim, Ireland, to Mary Olliphant, daughter of the Rev. Charles Morrison, Arnold House, Hackney.
BILLSON—BAINES.—Jan. 16, at Belvoir Chapel, Leicester, Mr. A. Billson, Liverpool, solicitor, son of Mr. Wm. Billson, bank manager, Leicester, to Priscilla, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Baines, Stonygate, Leicester.
MASON—SKINNER.—Jan. 17, at the Friends' Meeting-house, Westminster, Woodward Mason, of Waterford, eldest son of the late Joshua Mason, jun., of the same place, to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. H. S. Skinner, Esq., of Holborn-hill, London, and Whitehall, Wraybury, Bucks.
ELLIS—WOOD.—Jan. 20, at Zion Chapel, Stretford-road, Manchester, by the Rev. J. Gwyther, Mr. F. Ellis, to Ann, daughter of Mr. J. Wood, of Hulme.
LAYCOCK—THORNER.—Jan. 21, at Eastbrook Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Samuel Simpson, Mr. Ismael Laycock, of Sutton, to Miss Jane Thorner, of Saltaire.
STILLINGS—HIRST.—Jan. 21, at Westgate Chapel, Bradford, by the Rev. Henry Dowson, Mr. John Stillings, of Horton, to Miss Mary Bradley Hirst, of Bradford.
FREEMAN—LANGFORD.—Jan. 22, at the Independent Chapel, Clutton, by the Rev. G. Nettleship, John Freeman, of Clutton, to Hannah Langford, of Radford.
HOLDSWORTH—KELLY.—Jan. 22, at Salem Chapel, Leeds, by the Rev. W. Hudswell, William, eldest son of Richard Holdsworth, Esq., Sunny Bank-cottage, White Moore, Colne, to Emma, youngest daughter of Fairfax Kelly, Esq., of Crystal Grove, Heckmondwike.
SIMONDS—SANDS.—Jan. 22, by license, at Colleshill-street Independent chapel, Atherstone, by the Rev. James Read, minister of the chapel, Mr. James Simonds, to Miss Sands, both of Atherstone, Warwickshire.
HOLDSWORTH—ABERCROMBIE.—Jan. 22, at the Independent chapel, Lightcliffe, near Halifax, by the Rev. H. Dowson, of Bradford, assisted by the Rev. J. Hoyle, B.A., John Holdsworth, Esq., of Birky House, to Elizabeth, only daughter of David Abercrombie, Esq., of Perth House, Lightcliffe. This being the first marriage in the chapel, a very handsome Bible was presented by Mr. Hoyle to the bride, in the name of attached friends.
KILLEN—BARRAND.—Jan. 22, at Bunyan Meeting, Bedford, by the Rev. John Jukes, the Rev. H. Killen, of Bedford, Baptist minister, to Miss Barrand.

DEATHS.

LITTLER.—Jan. 17, at 2, St. Mark's-crescent, Gloucester-gate, Sarah, the beloved wife of the Rev. Robert Littler.
BUCKNALL.—Jan. 19, at 14, King-street, Stroud, in her fifth year, Amy Blanche, eldest daughter of S. G. Bucknall, bookseller, of Wigan.
MASTERMAN.—Jan. 23, at his residence, Leyton, Essex, John Masterman, Esq., late M.P. for the City of London, in the eighty-first year of his age.
CLOUGH.—Jan. 24, at her residence, 50, Brunswick-street, Southwark, aged sixty-three, Eliza, relict of the late Rev. Benjamin Clough, missionary to Ceylon.
HORNE.—Jan. 27, at his house in Bloomsbury-square, in the eighty-second year of his age, the Rev. Thomas Hartwell Horne, B.D., prebendary of St. Paul's, and rector of the united parishes of St. Edmund the King and Martyr, and St. Nicholas Acons, Lombard-street, in the city of London.

Money Market and Commercial Intelligence.

CITY, Tuesday Evening.

M. Fould's financial scheme and the Emperor Napoleon's speech have imparted firmness to the English funds. On money there was an advance of $\frac{1}{8}$ per cent. Consols, which closed on Saturday at 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93 both for money and the 6th of February opened this morning at the same quotation, and closed at 93 to $\frac{1}{4}$. In the early part of to-day Consols were firm but inactive, and they stood for a time at 93 $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$. At this price a considerable amount of stock was placed upon the market, and they receded to 92 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 93, at which they finally closed. This is $\frac{1}{4}$ lower than yesterday. Reduced, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, 93; New Three per Cents., 92 $\frac{1}{2}$, 93, 92 $\frac{1}{2}$.

There has been no particular demand for money. Rates in Lombard-street continue at 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. On the Stock Exchange there has been rather an active inquiry.

There is a decided flow of specie to the Continent. The amount of gold withdrawn from the Bank to-day for exportation was 12,000*l.*, chiefly foreign coin. The 191,000*l.* Australian by the Moravian,

and 41,000*l.* by the Asia, have all been taken for the Continent.

The principal transactions in foreign stocks have been in Mexican, Turkish, and Spanish, all of which have advanced.

The operations in the Railway Share Market have been limited, but prices have in some instances shown more firmness.

The remaining portion of the Victoria Railway Loan, 1,600,000*l.*, was most successfully negotiated to-day. The tenders exceeded 900 in number. Altogether they represented a sum of 6,100,000*l.*, on which a deposit of 5 per cent., or 305,000*l.*, had been previously paid. The highest tender was 105*l.* 11s. per cent., and the lowest 92*l.* 13s. 6d. per cent. The reserved minimum proved to be 102*l.* per cent.

The Gazette.

(From Friday's Gazette.)

An Account, pursuant to the Act 7th and 8th Victoria, cap. 37, for the week ending Wednesday, Jan. 22.

ISSUE DEPARTMENT.	
Notes issued ..	£30,129,500
Government Debt ..	£11,015,100
Other Securities ..	£3,634,900
Gold Bullion ..	£15,479,500
Silver Bullion ..	—
	£30,129,500
BANKING DEPARTMENT.	
Proprietors' Capital ..	£14,558,000
Reserve ..	£3,284,310
Public Deposits ..	£5,467,340
Other Deposits ..	£15,360,081
Seven Day and other Bills ..	£746,758
	£39,417,489

Jan. 23, 1861.

M. MARSHALL, Chief Cashier.

Friday, Jan. 17, 1861.

BANKRUPTS.

Waters Richardson, Grafton-street, Tottenham-court-road, veterinary surgeon.
Richard Charles Webb, Reading.
George Castle, Derby-road, Croydon.
Anthony Jacques Cheeper, Cleveland-road, Kingland, commission agent.
Frederick William Dickens, late of Wingham, Kent.
George Penniket, Southsea, Hampshire, carpenter.
John Juson, the younger, Dudley-grove, Harrow-road, late omnibus driver.
Benjamin Cotton, late of Wapping-wall, licensed victualler.
Peter Stephen Holt, Old Gravel-lane, Ratcliffe, beerhouse keeper.
Thomas Webb, The Grove, Stratford, carver.
Theodore Allen, Cloudeley-street, Liverpool-road, Islington.
Josiah Ruff and Isaac Ward, Hampton, tallow melters.
Henry Gordon, George-street, Harper-street, New Kent-road, horse jobber.
Thomas John Anderson, Vassall-road, Brixton, house decorator.
John Harvey, Wilton-terrace, New North-road, Islington.
Richard Still, Shoreham, baker.
Arthur John North, Union-street, Somers-town, licensed victualler.
Henry George, Swan-street, Dover-road, builder.
Elizabeth Guthrie, late of Park-place, Regent's-park, lodginghouse keeper.
John Beazant, late of New street, Portland-town, greengrocer.
Josiah Chippingdale, the younger, late of Lower Thames-street.
William Thomas Hones, New Broad-street, leather merchant.
Edward Henry Holmes, Tottenham, commission agent.
Edward Miller, George-yard, Aldgate.
Charles Henshaw, Philpot-lane, wine merchant.
William Reeves, Manor-road, Hackney, shipping broker's clerk.
Charles Cook, Prince's-road, Notting-hill, chimney sweep.
George James Silverton, Aldgate High-street, contractor.
William Henry Jackson, Weymouth-place, New Kent-road.
Edwin Hill, Aldermanbury, commission agent.
George Wilkins, late of High-street, Portland-town.
John Rowley, Grosvenor-terrace, Camberwell, chymical manufacturer.
John Thomas Wells, late of Forest-hill, builder.
Philip Haywood, late of London and Windsor.
John Ellison, late of Gower-street, Bedford-square, professor of music.
Augustus John Hippisley, late of Anderson-street, King's-road, Chelsea.
Walter Smith, late of Church-street, Soho, bricklayer.
John Corbett, late of Archer-street, Kensington.
William Murphy, Great Marlborough-street, tortoiseshell horn comb manufacturer.
William Branch, Harwich, basket-maker.
Abram Longbottom, Hammersmith-terrace, Hammersmith, engineer.
Thomas Porter, Northampton.
John Quant, Amersham-vale, New-cross, Deptford, naval architectural draughtsman.
Samuel Grenville Fletcher, late of Blackheath.
Isaac Bacon, late of Shenfield, Essex, plumber.
William Marriage Cowell, Great Totham, Essex.
Harry Robert Williams, late of Lower Thames-street, oil refiner.
William Edward Acraman, Gracechurch-street, and Croydon, merchant.
Charles Henry Voules, jun., Westbourne-park-terrace, and Gresham-street, attorney.
William Urry, Brading, Isle of Wight, grocer.
Richard Lomax, Acre-place, Coburg-road, Old Kent-road.
William James Webb, Hillingdon, carpenter.
James George Young, Guildford, baker.
Joseph May, Wellington-street, Strand, seedsman.
Andrew William Burr, late of Borough-road, Southwark, commercial agent.
Henry Morton, late of Trinity-square.
John Griffiths, Bedford-place, Commercial-road east.
William Henry Millidge, Woolwich, grocer.
Thomas Murray, Commercial-road, Lambeth, ironmonger.
Elizabeth Haigh, late of Great St. Andrew-street, Bloomsbury.
Robert James Dobie, late of Twickenham, attorney.
Fabian Court Cullen, late of Canterbury.
William Dugard, the younger, Lapworth, Warwickshire.
William Bourne, Longton, earthenware manufacturer.
James Bonella, Dudley, travelling draper.
John Newman Clarke, Coventry and Stoke, riband manufacturer.
Joseph Short, Billingham, Lincolnshire, tailor.
Charles Broadhurst Portmore, Derby.
Thomas Sibson, jun., Leicester, timber merchant.
Thomas Hutchings, Axminster, fancy stationer.
Albert Lethbridge, late of Totnes, innkeeper.
Thomas Nichols, late of Boston Spa, Yorkshire, bookseller.
John Smith, Greetland, near Halifax, Yorkshire, manufacturer.
Joseph Lees, late of Welhouse, Golar, Yorkshire, cloth manufacturer.

George Hayhurst, East Marton, Yorkshire, cattle dealer.
John Bowsher, late of Sheffield, joiner.
William Shaw, York, cattle dealer.
Frederic Pope, Kingston-upon-Hull, coal merchant.
Thomas Bostock Gale, Kingston-upon-Hull, ale merchant.
Joseph Holliday, Liverpool, draper.
Edward Sedden, late of Accrington, currier.
John Holt, Little Lever, Lancashire, engraver to calico printers.

George Carr, Manchester and New York.
George Smith Farnell, Manchester, tea dealer.
Ann Shaw, Glessop, grocer.
Samuel Walton, Rochdale, printer.
Thomas Adamson, Darlington, veterinary surgeon.
Henry Young, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, retailer of beer.
William Elgood, Birmingham, corn dealer.
William Bradbury, Birmingham, haulier.
John Smallwood, Balsall-leath, Worcestershire, gunbarrel fier.

James Winter, Birmingham, bootmaker.
Ignacio Cosulich, Liverpool, translator of foreign languages.

William Edgar Morris, Dudley, railway clerk.
William Young, Stourbridge, pattern ring maker.
John Petters, Swansea, ship broker.
James Bennetts, St. John Juxta, Swansea, tailor.
Evan Harris, Merthyr-Tydvil, coal inspector.
Charles Brindle, Merthyr Tydvil, upholsterer.
William Pitt, Kidderminster, butcher.
Thomas Halse, West Worlington, Devonshire, late farmer.
John Darwood, Wisbech St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, news agent.

Thomas Waddelow, Wisbech St. Peter's, Cambridgeshire, wheelwright.
George Joseph Cummings, Gressborough, near Rotherham.
Joseph Hutson, Puriton, Somersetshire, farmer.
Edwin Leaning, Bottesford, Lincolnshire, common carrier.
Branthwayte Beavor Ford, Portsea, Southampton, surgeon.
Christopher Dickinson Widmore, Billingham, Lincolnshire, watchmaker.

Thomas Baker, fruiterer, and Charles Clarke, millwright, Horncastle.
John Bolton, late of Eye, engine driver.
John Hind Graham, Kingston-upon-Hull, veterinary surgeon.

William Morrall, Bilston, retailer of ale.
John Hensord, the younger, of Keresley, near Coventry, blacksmith.

John Beacon, Coventry, journeyman plumber.
William Pepper, Bedford, beershop keeper.
Richard Powning, St. Day, Cornwall, grocer.
Edward Marsham Tilmouth, Lowestoft, sailmaker.
Charles Leigh, Stockport.

Matthew Grierson, Oxford, draper.
John Hawkes, Burford, Oxfordshire.
William Thomas Golding, Hastings, photographic artist.

Francis Parkin, Sheffield, scissors grinder.
John M'Cleverty, Ashton-under-Lyne, painter.
George Edwin Shooter, Exeter, upholsterer.

John Trickey, Exeter, bootmaker.
John Munday, Cranfield, Bedfordshire, butcher.
Samuel Stanton, Northampton, bookkeeper.

John Stanley Jones, Chester, baker.
Robert Malabar, Manchester.
Mark Wills, Strangeways, attorney's clerk.

James Settle, Salford, provision dealer.
John Smith Dean, Stone, Staffordshire, journeyman tailor.
William Eardley, Stoke-upon-Trent, cloth.

Nathaniel Cooper, Handsworth, dealer in gravel.
John Francis Hobson, King's Norton, clerk to a wholesale confectioner.

Edward Williams, Willenhall, journeyman caster.
Edward Bradley, Sedgley.
Frederick Doyle, East Stonehouse, tailor.

James Lewis Cox, Plymouth, painter.

Tuesday, Jan. 28, 1862.

BANKRUPTS.

John Godfrey Chaundy and Henry Harris Chaundy, Muswell-hill, Buckingham, cattle dealer.
Aaron Brown, West Sheffield, Berks, baker.
John Arkill, Old Fish-street, Doctors'-commons, City, greengrocer.
James Oliver, jun., 14, High-street, St. John's-wood, Middlesex, plumber.
Catherine Harman and William Hurlstone, Robert-street, Waterloo-road, surgical instrument makers.
Alfred Mundy, Goswell-street, dairyman.
Vincent Morris, Hammersmith-gate, riding master.
Samuel Dennis, Rayleigh, Essex, carpenter.
Joseph West, Aldersgate-street, carpenter.
Henry Paine, Strand, tailor.
Joseph Bright, Boston, Lincolnshire, porter.
Daniel Burfield, Northampton, shoemaker.
Nicholas Mould, Princess-street, Plaistow Marsh, licensed victualler.
Edwin Heaven, Old Boswell-court, Strand, builder.
Thomas Wright, Sloane-square, bricklayer.
James William Beecher, Brick-lane, Spitalfields, tailor.
William Reynolds, South Hackney, Middlesex, liquid carbide manufacturer.
Thomas Cornelius Hayter, Shaftesbury, Dorsetshire, coach builder.
Philip B. Rackstraw, Old Kent-road, fish salesman.
John Davies, Homerton, butcher.
John Drew, Chancery-lane, stationer.
James Chapman, Brentwood, Essex, blacksmith.
James Wallis Pycroft, Queen's Prison.
Chas. Hensell Wilkinson, Pelham-villas, Brompton.
Wrightson Robert Bryant, Selwood-place, Brompton.
William Cobbett, Battersea-park, Surrey.
William Lawrence Coldwell, Somers-town, baker.
John Menne, Bucklersbury, merchant.
John Mogg, Lower-street, Islington, grocer.
Henry Nash, Kent-street, Southwark, grocer.
George Tinson, Hackney-road.
William Beard, Dover-road, tailor.
John Thomas Glasscock, Mile-end, corn dealer.
Thomas Garner, jun., John-street, Blackfriars-road, baker.
Caleb Soul, Queen's-street, Cheapside, perfumer.
Nathaniel Dear, College-grove, Camden-town, carpenter.
Charles Bishop, Bitterne, Hants, plumber.
John Wallis, Pemberry, Kent, miller.
Robert C. Thorman, Bromley, plumber.
Joseph F. Hopkins, Chigwell, Essex, schoolmaster.
James Adlard, Clapton, working lithographer.
Geo. Williams, Pembroke, innkeeper.
Wm. Sproston, Eastcheap, fishmonger.
James Malpass, Throgmorton-street, stockbroker.
George Hammond, Walworth, builder.
William Hunt, Lisson-grove, greengrocer.
Arthur Haxworth, Holborn, coffeehouse keeper.
Philip Hayward (and not Hayward as before advertised), London and Windsor.
Horatio Ockerby, Castle-street, Holborn, law stationer.
William Spencer, Epsom, draper.
F. M. Hayward, George-street, Hanover-square.
Alexander Hughes, Stoke Newington, draper.
Humphrey Hughes, Earl-street, Kensington, schoolmaster.
Thos. Smooker, Tooley-street, tobacconist.
Henry Castle, Wantage, Berkshire, innkeeper.
Henry Singer, Westerham, Kent, builder.
J. H. Richards, Portsea, carpenter.
William Miller, Christchurch, Hants.
Amos Reeves, Dartford, lime burner.
James Warden, Birmingham, iron merchant.
Richard Davies, Peterchurch, Herefordshire, licensed victualler.
H. Mann, Nechells, Birmingham, carrier.
Thos. Cleeton, Leigh Sinton, Worcestershire, butcher.

John Cave, jun., Spalding, Lincolnshire, seedsman.
Wm. Phillips, Walcot, Bath, victualler.
T. E. Thomas, Newport, Monmouthshire, innkeeper.
Evan Davies, Newport, Monmouthshire, shipowner.
Charles Whiteman, Warrington, Lancashire, carrier.
Charles Parkin, Hightown, Yorkshire, chemist.
J. C. Reid, Liverpool, steam tug boat proprietor.
William Batho and Daniel Jones, Wrexham, Denbighshire, brewers.
T. H. Wardle, Birmingham, commission agent.
Edward Cooke, Birmingham, brewer.
Clarence Balfour, Liverpool, licensed victualler.
George Seally, Bristol, clerk.
Thomas Rogers, Billon, Gloucestershire, licensed beer retailer.

John Ferris, Bedminster, butcher.
Blyeth Holmes, Nottingham, braid manufacturer.
John Keyworth, Nottingham, fish salesman.
Wm. Cole, Gloucester, tailor.
Mark Hart, Great Ellingham, Norfolk, higgler.
John Hobbs, Landport, Hants, brewer.
Henry Sturge, Bath, musical instrument maker.
Wm. Wolf, Carlton Scroop, Lincoln, commercial traveller.
Charles Skelding, Kingswinford.
John Hirst and Charles Day, Huddersfield, cloth millers.
John Hepworth, Huddersfield, scribbler.
Wm. Seavers, Bradford, wheelwright.
W. E. Vincent, Chard, innkeeper.
John Henson (not Hensord, as in Friday's "Gazette"), jun., Keresley, Warwick, blacksmith.
Arthur Baker, Coventry, butcher.
Thomas Distin, late of Paignton, Devon, builder.
John Smith, Luton, Bedford, bailiff.
David James, Stoney Streeton, Salop, innkeeper.
Wm. Hulme, Newcastle-under-Lyme, horsedealet.
John Corney, West Hartlepool, journeyman painter.
Wm. Thompson, Stranton, Durham, joiner.
Matthew Robinson, Darlington, commission agent.
J. L. Rockliffe, late of Denton, near Manchester, commission agent.

Isaac Smith, Bradford, mechanic.
H. A. Hines, Chorlton-upon-Medlock, Manchester, dentist.
Thomas Astley, Blackburn, brickmaker.
Wm. Vaughan, Salop, shoemaker.
James Hobson, Kedagrove, Staffordshire, glazier.
H. L. Yoxford, Suffolk, thatcher.
Edward Miles, Huntingfield, Suffolk, wheelwright.
Holroyd Goodyear, Halifax, Yorkshire, quarryman.
William Cooke, Silsoe, Beds, shopkeeper.
R. T. Bilham, Aldeburgh, Suffolk.
George Ball, Oldham, umbrella maker.
James Willis, Plymouth, auctioneer.
William Turpin, Plymouth, commercial traveller.
Henry Thomas, Aberdeen, painter.
Thomas Lemon, Cardiff, machine manufacturer.
John Walker, Brinklow, Warwickshire, blacksmith.
Enoch Jenner and Elijah Jenner, Madeley, Salop, soap-bellers.

John Griffith, Kingston, Herefordshire, butcher.
Samuel Cooper, Manchester, leather cutter.
Benjamin Davies, Pembroke, carpenter.
Anthony Harris, Leckhampton, Gloucestershire, market gardener.
R. H. Hill, Kirby Lonsdale, Westmoreland, stationer.
John Stone, Sidmouth, Devonshire, boot and shoemaker.
J. F. Hardy, Ilkeston, Derbyshire, draper's assistant.
Thomas Edkins, Stratford-on-Avon, currier.

TONICS.—It is not generally known that the bitter, but valuable stimulant, Quinine, is now prepared as a wine by Mr. Waters, of 2, Martin's-lane, Cannon-street, City, and so carefully that Dr. Hasall, as well as the *Lancet* newspaper, report highly of its merits. Copies of numerous medical and other testimonials are forwarded on application to Mr. Waters, who, in order that "Quinine Wine" shall be available to all classes, has arranged for its sale by grocers, chemists, Italian warehousemen, and others, at 80s. per dozen quarts. [Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—DANGEROUS CHEST COMPLAINTS.—The enumeration of these diseases is scarcely necessary, as unfortunately most Englishmen know them to their cost. Whooping cough, croup, common colds, influenza, bronchitis, asthma, pleurisy, inflammation of the lungs, and even consumption in its earlier stages, are best treated by rubbing Holloway's ointment upon the front and back of the chest. It penetrates internally, checks the cold shiverings, relieves the overgrown lungs, gradually lifts the oppression from the chest, and releases the impeded respiration hitherto so distressingly disagreeable and highly dangerous. In treating this class of diseases Holloway's pills should always be taken while using his ointment; they purify the blood, promote perspiration, and allay the excessive irritation. [Adv.]

Markets.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON, Monday, Jan. 27.

We had a very small supply of English wheat fresh up this morning, but arrivals from abroad are large, and in excess of present demand. English wheat sold slowly at the rates of this day week, and factors held part of the supply over in preference to taking less money. For foreign wheat we had a moderate inquiry, and former prices were about supported. The flour trade, owing to large arrivals of barrels, was depressed, and the prices of last week were with difficulty obtained. Peas and beans met a dull sale. Malting barley made full prices; other descriptions were neglected and without change in value. The supply of oats was liberal, and the sales proceeded slowly at barely the rates of Monday last. The trade in cargoes on the coast last week has been steady, and prices are maintained.

BRITISH.		FOREIGN.	
Wheat	s. d.	Wheat	s. d.
Essex and Kent, Red	57 0/61	Dantzic	56 7/5
Ditto White	58 0/5	Konigsberg	56 7/3
Lino., Norfolk, and		Pomeranian, Red	56 0/5
Yorkshire Red	57 6/1	Mecklenburg	56 0/5
Rye	58 4/0	Uckermark, Red	56 0/5
Barley, new, malting	81 3/5	Rostock	56 0/73
Chevalier	85 4/0	Silesian, Red	58 0/5
Grinding	28 3/0	Danish and Holstein	60 0/2
Distilling	32 3/5	Petersburg	54 0/1
Malt, Essex, Norfolk,		Oloona	—
and Suffolk	50 0/7	Riga and Archangel	54 0/1
Kingston, Ware, and		Rhine & Belgium	58 0/5
town made	50 0/7	Egyptian	—
Brown	50 0/6	American (U.S.)	55 0/7
Beans, mazaan	84 3/7	Barley, grinding	27 3/5
Ticks	33 3/7	Distilling	32 3/5
Harrow	36 4/0	Beans—	
Pigeon	42 4/4	Friesland	35 4/0
Peas, White	39 4/3	Holstein	35 4/0
Grey	36 3/7	Egyptian	35 3/6
Maple	40 4/3	Peas, feeding	38 3/9
Boilers	39 4/3	Fine boilers	41 4/2
Oats, English, feed	20 2/5	Oats—	
Scotch do.	23 2/6	Dutch	20 2/5
Irish do., white	19 2/2	Jade	—
Do., black	19 2/1	Danish	21 2/4
Flour, town made, per		Danish, Yellow feed	21 2/4
Sack of 280 lbs		Swedish	21 2/4
Households	48 5/5	Petersburg	23 2/6
Country	39 4/1	Flour, per bar. of 196 lbs.	—
Households, new	43 4/5	New York	28 0/0
Norfolk and Suffolk		Spanish, per sack	47 4/8
ex-ship, new	39 4/0	Indian Corn, White	35 3/7
O covered, per cwt. of		Yellow	30 3/7
112 lbs. English	—	Carawayseed, per cwt.	—

BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 8 1/4d to 9d; household ditto, 6 1/4d to 8d.

BUTCHERS' MEAT, ISLINGTON, Monday, Jan. 27.

For the time of year the supply of foreign stock on offer in to-day's market was but scanty, and the demand for it ruled somewhat active, at enhanced prices. The arrivals of beasts fresh up from our own grazing districts were limited. The demand for all breeds, owing to the heaviness in the dead markets, was in a most inactive state, at a decline in the quotations, compared with Monday last, of from 2d to 3d per 8lbs. The general top figure was 4s 8d per 8lbs. The quality of most breeds was very good. From Norfolk, Suffolk, Essex, and Cambridgeshire, the arrivals amounted to 1,720 Scots, shorthorns, &c.; from other parts of England, 700 various breeds; from Scotland 350 Scots and crosses; and from Ireland, 150 oxen and heifers. The show of sheep was again limited. Downs and half-breeds were in fair request, at full prices; but long-wools, in consequence of a continuous decline in the value of rough fat, were very dull, and prices gave way fully 2d per 8lbs. The top quotations for Downs was 5s 4d, but a few pens realised 5s 6d per 8lbs. Calves, the supply of which was limited, moved off steadily, at full currencies. The best veal was worth 5s 8d per 8lbs. We have to report a dull sale for pigs, at 2d per 8lbs less money.

Per 8lbs. to sink the Offal.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inf. coarse beasts	3 2 to 3 6	Pr. coarse woolled	4 4 to 5 0
Second quality	3 8 4 0	Prime Southdown	5 2 5 4
Prime large oxen	4 2 4 4	Lge. coarse calves	4 8 5 2
Prime Scots, &c.	4 6 4 8	Prime small	5 4 5 8
Coarse inf. sheep	3 2 3 4	Large hogs	3 10 4 4
Second quality	3 6 4 2	Neat sm. porkers	4 4 4 8

Suckling calves, 12s to 30s. Quarter-old store pigs, 20s to 29s each.

NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL, Monday, Jan. 27.

The supplies of meat on sale here at these markets are somewhat extensive, and the demand for each description is in a sluggish state. Good and prime qualities fairly support previous rates; otherwise, currencies have a downward tendency.

Per 8lbs by the carcass.

s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
Inferior beef	2 8 to 3 2	Small pork	4 4 to 4 8
Middling ditto	3 4 3 8	Inf. mutton	3 2 3 6
Prime large do.	3 10 4 0	Middling ditto	3 8 4 0
Do. small do.	4 0 4 2	Prime ditto	4 2 4 4
Large pork	3 8 4 2	Veal	4 4 5 0

PRODUCE MARKET, TUESDAY, Jan. 28.

TEA.—There has been a fair business transacted, and prices have not materially changed.

SUGAR.—The market opened steady, at fully last week's prices. Refined descriptions continue steady.

COFFEE.—The public sales held to-day went off steadily at full prices.

RICE.—The market continues quiet.

COVENT GARDEN, Saturday, Jan. 25.—Notwithstanding the changeable state of the weather the supply of most things continues to be well kept up. Cornish brocoli begins to arrive by the grateful. Peas comprise Glou. Moreau, Chantrel, Winter Nella, and Brown Bourne, the supply of which is sufficient for the demand. Among apples are some good examples of Ribstone Pippin, Old Nonpareil, and Foarn's Pippin. Grapes and pine apples are not now, as a matter of course, over abundant, and they are a trifle dearer. Excellent oranges may be had for 1s a dozen. For potatoes markets are heavy, except for best samples, and prices about the same as last week. Cut flowers chiefly consist of Orchids, Chinese Primulas, Camellias, Violets, Mignonettes, Heaths, and Roses.

PROVISIONS, Monday, Jan. 27.—The arrivals last week from Ireland were 894 firkins butter, and 1,623 bales of bacon; and from foreign ports 10,069 casks butter, and 242 bales of bacon. In the Irish butter market the business transacted last week was to a fair extent, without alteration to notice in prices. The best foreign in short supply, and brought advanced prices, best Dutch being 123s to 130s per cwt. In the bacon market there was more business transacted, and the finest Waterford meat advanced 1s per cwt, sales made at 61s to 62s on board for shipment, landed rates from 56s to 63s, according to weight, &c.

POTATOES.—BOROUGH AND SPITALFIELDS, Monday, Jan. 27.—The arrivals of home-grown potatoes on sale at these markets are moderately extensive, but the general condition of the samples is not very first-rate. All good and prime qualities, consequently move off somewhat freely at extreme rates; otherwise, the trade is in a sluggish state, at about late currencies. The show of foreign potatoes is much restricted. Scotch Regents 100s to 150s, Scotch Rocks 80s to 100s, York Regents 120s to 150s, York Plukes 145s to 160s, Kent and Essex Regents, 100s to 155s, Lincolnshire Regents 110s to 140s, Foreign 80s to 105s per ton.

HOPS, Monday, Jan. 27.—Our market is steady, with a moderate consumptive demand for the remaining growth of new hops. The trade continues very slow for olds, and foreign hops are in very limited request. Mid and East Kents, 170s, 195s, 231s; Weald of Kents, 140s, 165s, 185s; Sussex, 135s, 160s, 165s. The imports of foreign hops into London last week were 340 bales from New York, 14 from Bremen, 82 from Antwerp, 26 from Ostend, and 98 from Philadelphia.

OIL, Monday, Jan. 27.—For linseed oil there has been a fair demand, at 34s per cwt. on the spot. For rape we have a good inquiry, and foreign refined is worth 47s to 48s per cwt. Palm, however, is very dull, and fine Lagos may be obtained at 42s per ton. All other oils have met a slow sale. In turpentine very little is doing, at 70s per cwt for American spirits.

FLAX, HEMP, COIR, &c.—Saturday, Jan. 28.—For flax we have to report a limited sale, at late rates. Hemp is steady, and clean Russian is worth 35s. For jute the demand has been improved, at extreme currencies. Coir goods have supported former terms.

WOOL, Monday, Jan. 27.—Since our last report, several large parcels of skin wools have been taken for export to America, at, in some instances, slightly enhanced rates. For home use only a moderate business is doing, yet holders generally are very firm in their demands.

SEEDS, Monday, Jan. 27.—The seed trade has shown more activity during the past week, there having been more inquiry for all varieties of seed. Fine qualities of English red seed were most in request at steady rates. In foreign red there is no alteration. Fine qualities of white seed are sought for at full prices, as also prime qualities of trefoil; while middling and low qualities are difficult of sale. Spring tares meet a sale at moderate prices.

COALS, Monday, Jan. 27.—Factors were unable to make any return, the sales being limited. The bulk of coals were steamers. Fresh arrivals, 19; left from last day, 5.—Total 24.

TALLOW, Monday, Jan. 27.—The tallow trade has somewhat improved, at the late decline in the quotations. To-day, P.Y.C. is quoted at 47s 3d per cwt on the spot. Rough fat 2s 5d per 8lbs.

	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.
Stock	Casks. 22294	Casks. 21509	Casks. 35519	Casks. 6237	Casks. 49572
	53s 6d	53s 6d	59s 0d	60s 0d	47s 3d
Price of Yellow Candle	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d	0s 0d
Delivery last Week	2529	2296	1831	1393	1735
Ditto from the 1st of June.	78413	75656	55089	60034	89397
Arrived last Week	325	180	84	4400	247
Ditto from the 1st of June.	88295	88598	85527	105877	82701
Price of Town	55s 9d	55s 9d	61s 0d	61s 9d	48s 6d

Advertisements.

THE LEISURE HOUR, No. 527, for Jan. 30, Price 1d.

CONTENTS.

A Life's Secret: Chap. IV., illustrated by John Gilbert.
The Waste of War.
Bailie William Fordyce, and the Kidnappers of Aberdeen.
The Maral's Leap, with Engraving.
Nova Scotia, and its Gold Fields.
Adventures in the Far West. Chap. V.—Varieties.

London: 56, Paternoster-row; and all Booksellers.

THE SUNDAY at HOME, No. 405, for Jan. 30. Price 1d.

CONTENTS.

From Dawn to Dark in Italy: Chap. IX. Among the Franciscans—Chap. X. The Arrest.
Sunday in Canada.
The late Prince Consort, with Portrait from Photograph furnished by the Prince.
Gideon Strong; or, the Best Inheritance.
Pulpit in the Family:—Lydia.
Remarkable Escape.
Page for Young—"Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven."
Poetry—Religious Intelligence.

Religious Tract Society, 56, Paternoster-row; and sold by all Booksellers.

TOOTH-ACHE. — HOWARD'S ENAMEL,

For stopping decayed teeth, however large the cavity. It is used in a soft state, without pressure or pain, and hardens into a white enamel. It remains in the tooth many years, rendering extraction unnecessary, and arresting the decay. Directions for use enclosed. Sold by all chemists and medicine vendors. Price 1s.

ELOCUTION. — PERFECT ARTICULATION and CLEAR UTTERANCE.

The above are ensured by Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, Surgeon Dentist, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W., Inventor and Patentee of a new plastic application for supplying Artificial Teeth, Dental Deficiencies, and restoring the Contour of the Face, thereby avoiding thick utterance, and untoward contortions of the countenance, caused by the absence of these absolutely requisite and ornamental appendages to good address and appearance. The success attending Mr. Mosely's practice of thirty years' standing among Public Speakers, Clergymen, and Professional Men, to whom a Rapid and Clear Utterance is necessary, is sufficient guarantee in all cases, even where highly vaunted methods have failed. By a simple and efficacious arrangement these Artificial Teeth are fixed in the mouth without Springs, Wires, or Ligatures, obviating all chance of disarrangement, and rendering unnecessary extraction of stumps or any other operation, utterly defying detection even when subjected to the closest scrutiny. Consultations and every information free of charge.

Mr. LEWIN MOSELY, 30, Berners-street, Oxford-street, W.

CURE FOR NEURALGIA, TIC DOLOREUX OR PAIN IN THE TEETH, FACE, AND HEAD; SCIATICA AND NEURO-RHEUMATIC AFFECTIONS GENERALLY.

BARLOW'S CELEBRATED POWDERS

quickly remove every symptom of these painful affections. They contain nothing injurious, but are, in every respect, conducive to health. The ingredients are of the most innocent, though invigorating character, going alone to the cause of complaint, and may be taken by either sex under any circumstances.

A prospectus, and long list of *bond fide* testimonials and references to the Nobility, Clergy, Dissenting Ministers, and others, free on application.

"I have pleasure in adding my testimony to the extraordinary efficacy of S. Barlow's Powders."—John B. Pease, North Lodge, Darlington.

"These Powders work wonders in my neighbourhood."—Rev. Kenneth C. Bayley, Copford Rectory, Colchester.

"I have great pleasure in recommending Mr. Barlow's capital Powders."—The Honourable Mrs. F. Grimston, Wake-Cole, Halstead.

They are sent, post paid, for 2s. 9d. in letter stamps, by the sole proprietor, SAMUEL BARLOW, Chemist, Darlington, Durham.

Sold wholesale by Barclay and Sons, 95, Farringdon-street, William Edwards, 67, St. Paul's, London, and all Chemists. In Packets at 2s. 9d.

RUPTURES.

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WHITE'S MOC-MAIN PATENT

LEVER TRUSS, requiring no steel spring round the body, is recommended for the following peculiarities and advantages:—1st. Facility of application; 2nd. Perfect freedom from liability to chafe or excoriate; 3rd. It may be worn with equal comfort in any position of the body, by night or day; 4th. It admits of every kind of exercise without the slightest inconvenience to the wearer, and is perfectly concealed from observation.

"We do not hesitate to give to this invention our unqualified approbation; and we strenuously advise the use of it to all those who stand in need of that protection, which they cannot so fully, nor with the same comfort, obtain from any other apparatus or truss as from that which we have the highest satisfaction in thus recommending."—*Church and State Gazette*.

Recommended by the following eminent Surgeons:—William Fergusson, Esq., F.R.S., Professor of Surgery in King's College, Surgeon to King's College Hospital, &c.; C. G. Guthrie, Esq., Surgeon to the Royal Westminster Ophthalmic Hospital; W. Bowman, Esq., F.R.S., Assistant-Surgeon to King's College Hospital; T. Callaway, Esq., Senior Assistant-Surgeon to Guy's Hospital; W. Coulson, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the Magdalen Hospital; T. Blizard Curling, Esq., F.R.S., Surgeon to the London Hospital; W. J. Fisher, Esq., Surgeon-in-Chief to the Metropolitan Police Force; Aston Key, Esq., Surgeon to Prince Albert; Robert Liston, Esq., F.R.S.; James Luke, Esq., Surgeon to the London Truss Society; Erasmus Wilson, Esq., F.R.S.; and many others.

A Descriptive Circular may be had by post, and the Truss (which cannot fail to fit) can be forwarded by post, on sending the circumference of the body, two inches below the hips, to the Manufacturer.

Mr. WHITE, 223, PICCADILLY, LONDON.

Price of a Single Truss, 10s., 21s., 26s. 6d., and 31s. 6d. Postage, 1s.

Price of a Double Truss, 31s. 6d., 42s., and 52s. 6d. Postage, 1s. 8d.

Price of an Un-bilical Truss, 42s. and 52s. Postage, 1s. 10d. Post-office Orders to be made payable to John White, Post Office, Piccadilly.

NEW PATENT

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, KNEE-CAPS, &c.

The material of which these are made is recommended by the faculty as being peculiarly elastic and compressible, and the best invention for giving efficient and permanent support in all cases of WEAKNESS, and swelling of the LEGS, VARICOSE VEINS, SPRAINS, &c. It is porous, light in texture, and inexpensive, and is drawn on like an ordinary stocking. Price 4s. 6d., 7s. 6d. 10s., to 16s. each. Postage 6d.

John White, Manufacturer, 223, Piccadilly, London.

HARPER TWELVETREES' WASHING and WRINGING MACHINE for the MILLION has been aptly termed the

POOR MAN'S MACHINE.

It is not only the perfection of simplicity, but the perfection of cheapness. The Guinea size is adapted for five or six in family. It can be worked by a child, or a Lady may become her own Landress, and will wash as many clothes in an hour as a woman can wash in two days by the old method of hand-rubbing, besides doing the work better with half the soap and fuel. It will Wash and Wring Blankets, Sheets, Counterpanes, or any large things, as easy as it will do a handkerchief or collar. All who have seen it in operation or have tried it in their own houses admit that it is the cleanest, most simple, speedy, effective, and economical machine ever invented, and it is the very thing long wanted for the Working Classes.—Protected by Her Majesty's Royal Letters Patent.

From Mr. S. GREEN, Auctioneer and Valuer, Roscommon.

Dear Sir,—I have much pleasure in informing you that I have set your "Washing and Wringing Machine" to work, and that it has done its business admirably. The maid informs me that she can do more washing in one hour with it than formerly took her the entire day; that the washing is done better, and with half the soap and fuel she formerly used.

From Mr. WM. BAIRD, 140, Bishop-street, Londonderry.

Sir,—I beg leave to state that your "Washing and Wringing Machine" has been tried, and it has far exceeded my expectations. It does the work most beautifully, and I have no hesitation in saying that it will be highly appreciated in this country, when the public knows its utility.

From FARRELL M'DONNELL, Esq., Merchant, Roscommon.

Dear Sir,—I feel pleasure in informing you that I consider your "Washing and Wringing Machine" is simple, cheap, and effective; and my Landress states that the washing has been done with perfect safety to the clothes.

From Messrs. LESLIE and GARDEN, 57, Middle Abbey-street Dublin.

Dear Sir,—We have much pleasure in informing you that we have tested your "Washing and Wringing Machine," and find that it does its work admirably.

STROKESTOWN UNION.

At a meeting of the Board of Guardians yesterday, the Master reported most satisfactorily of Mr. Harper Twelvetrees' "Washing and Wringing Machine," by the use of which the clothes are better washed, and at less expense of soap and labour than ever heretofore.—Roscommon Messenger, September 21, 1861.

OFFICIAL COMMUNICATION

From the Clerk to the Board of Guardians of the Strokestown Union.

Strokestown Union, Sept. 19th, 1861.

Sir,—I am directed by the Guardians of the Strokestown Union to inform you that one of your "Washing Machines," which is in regular use in this Establishment, has given the utmost satisfaction. The Matron reports that it has not alone effected a saving in labour, fuel, and washing materials, but by its use the clothes are better washed, and the fabric less injured than by the hand process heretofore the practice in this Establishment.

Yours obediently,

M. FLYNN, Clerk to the Union.

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